THE NATIONAL B

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G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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VOL. I.

TERMS.

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Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

All communications relating to the busine mutters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

a. I orders are coming in daily for papers with-out the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Eunds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately, passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as all cases, forward the money with the names, so as

to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office. Agents or others having funds to forward

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philachase of some bank a draft on New York, Finiadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Fhiladelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

certificates of deposite.

Fig. Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been Without these, we cannot change the direct

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of dis count on uncurrent money in this city. We ear-nestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

We	shington,	DC				Par.	
	timore	D. O.	-			Par.	
	ladelphia			-		Par.	
PT	adeiphia		-	-		Par.	
	w York ci		-	-	-		
Ne	w York S	tate	-	-	-	% P	er ct. dis.
Ne	w Englan	d -	-	-	-	1/2	do.
Ne	w Jersey	-	-	-	-	3/4	do.
Eas	stern Pen	nsylva	mia .		-	3/4	do.
	estern Per				-	11/2	do.
Ma	ryland	-	-	-	-	1/2	do.
	rginia	-	-	-	-	3/4	do.
W	estern Vi	rginia	-	-		11/2	do.
Oh	io -	-	-	-	-	214	do.
Ind	liana -	-	-	-	-	21/4	do.
Ke	ntucky	-	-	-	-	21/4	do.
Te	nnessee	-	-	-	-	31/2	do.
Mi	chigan	-	-	-	-	3	do.
Ca	nada -	-	-	-	-	5	do.
			L. F	. NC	BI	E. F	utlisher.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1847. For the National Era.

ALL TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY THE GEN ERAL GOVERNMENT BELONGS TO THE FREE LABORING CLASSES OF THE COUN

On the subject of the Mexican war, it has been remarked, "that it is not the habit of our Saxon race to inquire the character of a war, but it is our habit to count the cost." It does not belong to our present purpose to inquire how much truth or error there is in the first of these two propositions. But that it is our habit to count the cost, and to estimate the probable gain or loss which may be the result of the state. may be the result of any kind of operation, is undoubted. The Anglo-Saxon race have certainly been distinguished for their attention to whatand it is to be hoped that on this continent, as least, they will be the first to maintain and to de monstrate that those interests are indissolubly allied with popular liberty and private and public

It seems to be generally expected that, at the termination of the war, our Government will obtain possession of certain Mexican territories, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war; and, assuming this to be so, it is the object of this panquire how such territory is best to be turned to account, so as, if possible, to make some return for the enormous sum of treasure and oceans of blood by which it will have been pur-

ased.

I shall not attempt to do this by any particular descriptions of the nature and varieties of the soil in the conquered country; as, in all large districts, the soil may be expected to be in some instances valuable—in others, not so. The broad ground and single point of departure which I take

is simply this:
All territory will become valuable under a system of free labor; it is only land of a particular kind, such as is adapted to the great Southern staples, which is valuable under a system of slave labor. All accounts confirm the assertion, that the territory likely to be acquired is better suited

to free than to slave culture.

But the anxiety of the South to acquire the territory, and to exclude the North, seems to argue that certain parts of it are suitable for the culture of slave amplitude. of slave products.
If such be the case, it is obvious that such tracts

If such be the case, it is obvious that such tracts would be a very proper field for settling the disputed point, whether the staples of the South cannot be more profitably raised by free laborers? The importance of this experiment will be admitted, when it is remembered that, as under the Constitution slavery is protected in its dominion over all the States in which it now exists, there is no would be seen as the constitution of the constitu way left for free laborers to make an inroad upon slave regions, except by first vanquishing slavery in the open field of trade and economy. This bat-tle must be fought in the Southwest; and if free labor loses the present chance, I cannot see but that slavery must continue for centuries to eat out the substance of the richest States in the

I take it for granted, as a generally understood proposition, that free labor is shut out from all territory in which slavery is permitted. The reasons of this are found in the nature of the two systems. As far as economical principles are involved, it is for the same reason that single workmen, with no capitals, or very small owes, cannot contend with larger monopolies. This being the case, the North is as much interested in having new territory for the expansion of her rapidly densifying population as the South can be. If either section has a greater interest in such territory, it is the North, for her population increases with vastly greater rapidity, because it increases not only by natural growth, but by European immigration The nature of the interests of the two sections is also different. With the South, the expansion of territory is desired to provide a market in which to sell their population of slaves. The advantage of this accrues to men of property who own slaves, by creating an export trade in their stock, and preventing the decline in value, which will ensue when slaves become too numerous for the demands of labor. The interest that the North has in new territory is the contrary of this when we have the interests of individuals. I take it for granted, as a generally understood

ous for the demands of labor. The interest that the North has in new territory is the contrary of this, when we look to the interests of individuals. It is the laboring man who is concerned that the population should have room to expand; for when the population becomes dense, wages must fall, because the market for labor is overstocked.

It is the man of property in the South whose interest it is that slavery should be provided with territory in which to expand, but it is the free laborer of the North who should take care that all territory shall be left open to himself and his posterity.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh United States over new territory, with reference to the question, (which is the greatest of our

sion of the free States, in case the slave right is upheld, is much more stringent and universal in its operation than if the right of freedom is maintained; for, in the first case, every Northern citizen is excluded from the territory, whether he has property or is a laborer. The South, on the contrary, only claims that her property-holding citizens are excluded from free territory. Those who have no property can go with as much advantage as the Northern working man. We may fairly say, then, that the Northern States have just as good a right to consider the allowance of elayery in new territory as intended to exclude sion of the free States, in case the slave right in

just as good a right to consider the allowance of slavery in new territory as intended to exclude all Northern citizens, in favor of the few who own property in the South, as the Southern States have to consider their property holders to be excluded by the law which will prohibit slavery.

But there is another light in which we may view the conflicting rights of the two sections. The right of immigration, which we have been discussing, is claimed by the State for its citizens, and exercised by the latter with reference both to their persons and their property. In the case of their persons and their property. In the case of a Northern citizen removing to new territory, he can do so provided it be free. If he owns a farm, he can sell it, take the money and buy a larger farm, because land is cheaper in the new terri-

If he has nothing but his industry and strength, he can go, for labor is in demand and well rewarded in sparsely populated regions. The Southern farmer, who owns his laborers as well as his farm, can sell both, and go to a free territory with as much advantage as the Northern. If it be said that laborers cannot be had, it is replied, that such a difficulty, if it should exist at all, would exist equally to the Northern and Southern farmer, and equality of advantage is now all we are contending for; but it would not exist were not free laborers excluded by the law which may tolerate slavery. But let us suppose that slavery is al-

the thing that is good," is forever excluded.

There is no demand for his commodity, the labor market being stocked with slaves, and he has

no chance to exchange it for property, even where If he gets land for nothing, he cannot work it without buying slaves, which he cannot do, for his pocket and his principles revolt at it—the last being full of liberty, while the first is not full of

noncy.

How can he work, single-handed, in competition with the oligarchs around, with their gangs of ne-groes? How can he work at all, when labor is universally regarded as the mark of the inferior race, and he feels in his heart that he belongs to

the superior race? Is there any one who does not see the hardship of this state of things? see the hardship of this state of things?

The result of competition between free labor with slave labor, with all the capital of the country on its side, is lamentable in the extreme. The free laborer becomes a degraded being—regarded by the slaveholder as lower in the scale of human-

by the slaveholder as lower in the scale of humanity than even his slaves, he wanders a perpetual outcast from society. The operation of the system of slavery upon the poorer classes is well illustrated by an article printed as an appendix to this, taken from the Winyaw Intelligencer, published in South Carolina. We ask of the people of the North an earnest attention to that article; for, if the Wilmot Proviso is not insisted on, they make themselves parties to a system whose resul if not its object, is to curse the white race with the social leprosy therein described. But let us return to the argument.

We have spoken of the Northern laboring man

how completely his rights are lost, if slavery be allowed in the territory.

As to the Northern man of property, it is plain

that he cannot go to the slave country withou buying slaves, as we have seen the Southern man of property cannot go to free territory without selling slaves. Now, the question comes, What right has Congress (under the Constitution) to compel a man to buy slaves, any more than to sell them? For we see he must buy slaves or lose his them? For we see he must buy slaves or lose his right of immigrating with advantage to new territory, if it be slave territory, in the same way as the Southern man would be forced to sell his slaves, or lose his right to go with advantage to such territory, if free. This is the dilemma which seems about to gore the North and the South. Does the Constitution warrant us in supposing that Converse he was a reper with to force a man to go that Congress has more right to force a man to go into the slave business, than to force him to go out of it? Some there are who think that the Constitution in some way favors slavery, as against the interests of freedom; that it pets it for th same cause that some parents may pet a sickly of imbecile child; yet none would be so hardy as to assert that, where right is equal and law is equal the spirit of the constitutional compromise bind us to throw the benefit of the doubt in favor o us to throw the benefit of the doubt in favor of slavery. Since Mr. Calhoun's proposition alludes only to Southern citizens as property holders, which is correct for him, for non-property holders in the South, in a civil point of view, are considered beneath the notice of statesmanship, I have balanced that account by opposing the interests of Northern property holders. The scale seems to be evenly balanced. When, however, we consider non-property holders, both North and South, we find that there is an identity of right and interest between them, and that this is so weighty in favor of the North and of freedom, that the Southern scale "flies up" so high as to "kick the beam."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT. PROFOUND LOYALTY.

Couch'd in His snowy cloak. He homes the harvest: His the wealth

The groaning wagons bear, And His the ruddy bue of health That stalwart rustics wear. In teeming towns, high places where The mighty hath his seat, He cometh with all kindly care

To scatter at His feet.

Then to the Lord lift up your lays, Glad creatures of his hand-To-day His grace demands the praise Of all your fatt'ning land. From mountain side and meadow green From lake and prairie broad-

Where'er her Eagle's flight is seen-

For the National Era.

COLONIZATION - MR. J. McDONOUGH'S LET-TER.

The question is often asked, "What has been The question is often asked, "What has become of the Colonizationists? We hear nothing of them now-a-days. A few years ago, they made a great noise in the world, and gave promise to be the formidable rivals, if not the entire superseders, of the Abolitionists in the cause of emancipation; at least, their own declarations and demonstrations appeared to augur such a fulfilment of their schemes; but they are now dwindled down to an obscure handful, and we hear nothing of them. Why is it?" In the history of the Colonization Society which time has thus far written, is a sufficient answer to any such questions. It has deficient answer to any such questions. It has de-veloped what was soon suspected by many of the Northern supporters of the system, who were in-duced to embark in it as a truly philanthropic and benevolent scheme, that it was not altogether In this case, according to Mr. Calhoun, the rights of his section are untouched; but what becomes of the rights of the North? They are clean gone. The Northern man, whose only property is his daily labor, who "worketh with his hands the section are untouched; but what becomes of the rights of the North? They are clean gone. The Northern man, whose only property is his daily labor, who "worketh with his hands the section are untouched; but what is recommended in the new territory.

In this case, according to Mr. Calhoun, the based upon or supported by those principles of whole-souled philanthropy and universal benevolated philanthropy and universal benevolated in the new territory. lence which are essential to any plan for the con-summation of the great end they professed to have in view; and that, whatever was the avowed ob-ject of all and the real object of many, a large mass of pride and selfishness lay at the foundation of the structure, and controlled and managed its af-fairs to suit the partially just ideas of some and the unholy and unjust desires of the majority of the slaveholding supporters of the scheme. Slave-bolders from the start researed a large share of the slaveholding supporters of the scheme. Slaveholders from the start possessed a large share of influence in the Society; and it has at last almost entirely subsided into the hands of that class, from whom, from their position, and our sorrowful experience of their disposition to maintain that position, we have little right to expect or look for any other than basely selfish motives for acting in a cause under the guise of philanthropy. As long as it answers the designs of these, and they can succeed in securing the continued co-operation of a few well-meaning though sadly prejution of a few well-meaning, though sadly prejudiced, individuals at the North, the Colonization diced, individuals at the North, the Colonization scheme will at least appear to be supported, though it has, no doubt, long ago been given up by many, having been made use of by them as an antagonistical influence to the glorious principles of universal emancipation, and in that respect proved a miserable failure.

I have just been reading a long letter, in the last number of the Colonization Herald from a

I have just been reading a long letter, in the last number of the Colonization Herald, from a Mr. J. McDonough, of New Orleans, a large slaveholder, relating his plan for "manumitting," or rather sending to Africa his slaves. The Herald, in its editorial notice of this letter, speaks of it a "serving to illustrate, by practical example, the steady working of modern benevolence, in strong contrast with the spasmodic starts and loud ejaculations of modern Abolitionism. A single slaveholder," says the Herald, "has manumitted more slaves, has inspired them with truer views of independence, and placed them in a wider field, with nobler examples around them for establishing a position and a character for themselves and their race, than the entire body of Abolitionists, with all their political influence, declamation, and in-vective, has been able to accomplish, from the time when they first hoisted their banner down to the

present day."
A truly benevolent man, this Mr. McDonough-A truly benevolent man, this Mr. McDonough—
a great and good man! What unexampled philanthropy, and immense ability for its exercise!
Surely this man deserves the praise and warmest
gratitude of the whole civilized world, and his letter "will surely be a memorable document," as
the Herald wisely présumes. It should be copied
into all the newspapers throughout the length and
breadth of our land, that we may all learn lessons
from it that sleaveleders may resoft by the evanfrom it, that slaveholders may profit by the exam-ple of one of their number, and that Abolitionists may cease their "spasmodic starts and loud ejac ulations" and fruitless endeavors to teach slave holders how to do what they understand so much better already. It is a pity that such a valuable document should not be more generally diffused, and, lest it fail of a portion of the notoriety it de-serves, I would like at least to make some extracts

from it known to your readers.

First, I will endeavor to give, in the author's own words, the plan for this "steady working of modern benevolence." Near the commencement,

modern benevolence." Near the commencement, he says:

"When they (the slaveholders) find, from my experience, that they can send their whole gangs to Africa every fifteen years, without the cost of a dollar to themselves, what master will refuse to do so much good, when it will cost him nothing in the doing of it, and afford him at the same time such high gratification in knowing that he has contributed to the making many human beings happy? For my experience will show, that with a proper treatment of slaves, the gain from their extra labor, (that is, labor over and above that which slaves generally yield their owners,) in the course of that time, say fifteen years, will enable their masters to send them out, and purchase in Virginia or Maryland, with the gain made from said extra labor, a gang of equal number to replace them."

United States over new territory, with reference to the question, (which is the greatest of our time.) Shall slavery be allowed in such territory? I say it is the greatest question of our time. I with the state of the such that the constituting the sessential Democratic element, and the property of the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern Democrat is required to believe in. And, finally, the state of the such that the Northern States are all the property in the such distance of the first of the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such and the such such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such and the such such that the Northern States are all the such and the such that the Northern States are all the such and the such such that the Northern States are all the such and the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the such such that the Northern States are all the der a penalty, by them well understood, of pun-ishment for disobedience, (if they violated there-after the Sabbath day,) and sale to some other

This certainly argues a considerable amount of religious feeling with regard to the Sabbath, and of consideration for the condition of his slaves. "From this time," he says, "the Sabbath day "From this time," he says, "the Sabbath day was kept holy, church was regularly attended, forenoon and afternoon, (for I had a church built expressly for them on my own plantation, in which a pious neighbor occasionally preached on the Sabbath day, assisted by two or three of my own slaves, who understood, preached, and expounded the Scriptures passably well, and at times I read them a sermon myself,) and I perceived, in a very short time, a remarkable change in their manner, conduct, and life, in every respect for the better." So much for leniency, religious instruction, and a little time allowed them for relaxation from labor.

"They proceeded on," he says, "in that way for about three years, when, seeing the amount of money which they gained by the Saturday after-noon labor, I was led to calculate in what length of time, by labor, economy, and perseverance in well doing, they would be enabled to purchase the remaining five and a half days of the week, and by that means obtain freedom for themselves and children. In this estimate and calculation, I soon satisfied myself that it could be effected in the space of fourteen or fifteen years, at farthest."

All very well, this, for a person claiming and believing in a right of property in man. Next comes his calculation as to his interest, Next comes his calculation as to his interest, and he says that he was satisfied "that it was, in every point of view in which the subject could be looked at and considered, my interest (and more especially if I took into view the considerations of especially it took into view the considerations of satisfaction, pleasantness, and happiness, which I should enjoy in tending to the happiness of others) to do it." He then says he made known his plan and conditions to his slaves, and goes on to give the minutize of it; the substance of which was, to work for another, and so on, until each day was added to the number of days called their own, and the whole week, or all their time, was earned to themselves. Then he told them, that, in order that he might not lose by the operation, they would have to be more diligent and industrious; and suggested that, by working an hour earlier in the morning and an hour later in the evening, they would place in his hands a sum that would enable him to send them out to Africa, and, with the amount in wages which each had paid him for his time, to purchase a new set of servants, after they had thus worked out their time, without cost or loss of one cent to him. He then tells us how the slaves gave their consent, with tears of joy; that they were at a loss for words to express their love and gratitude to him for what he had done and

and gratitude to him for what he had done and was desirous of doing for them and their children. This is all very natural. Give the slave any prospect of changing his condition from one of slavery, however mild and lenient, and however he might be attached to his master, (as these ap-pear to have been,) to one of freedom in the re-motest corner of the globe, and he will eagerly embrace the opportunity, though it be at the expense of all the local attachments he may have formed. If, then, Mr. McDonough's slaves were so overjoyed at the prospect that, after fifteen years' harder service than ever, they were to have freedom in a strange land, how much greater would have been their joy had he informed them that he could no longer conscientiously hold them as slaves, and from that day they should be free, as slaves, and from that day they should be free, in the land of their birth, and might go or stay with him, their kind master, as they pleased. But no; though his conscience would not allow them to work on the Sabbath day, it did not show him this duty, or else he stifled its convictions.

The letter goes on to state the successful operation of his plan, how active and assiduous his slaves were in their work; and that, in about four-ton and a half work they effected their freeder.

staves were in their work; and that, in about four-teen and a half years, they effected their freedom, and (having been detained, as he says, on account of the excitement caused in that State by the Ab-olitionists, nearly two years) were sent to Liberia, shedding many tears at their separation from their

In answer to objections urged against his plan, e says:
"For it is founded in the moral constitution of

man. Without hope, a certain something for him to look forward and aspire to, man would be nothing. Deprive him of that inspiriting faculty of the soul, and he would grovel in the dust as a Never was a truer sentiment expressed. Who

can imagine the condition of the miserable, for-lorn, and degraded slave, doomed to labor under the hard taskmaster to the end of his days, withthe hard taskmaster to the end of his days, withcut one ray of hope, one spark of light to illumine
the black despair in his gloomy future, one straw
on which to rest a hope of deliverance! He does,
indeed, grovel as the brute. What stronger argument could Mr. McDonough have used against
the system he supports? What stronger proof
that it is alike contrary to the laws of God and
the dictates of humanity?

"Here?" he exclusives ("would be kent alive in

the dictates of humanity?

"Hope," he continues, "would be kept alive in his bosom. He would have a goal in view, continually urging him on to faithfulness, fidelity, truth, industry, economy, and every good work."

Yes, the hope that some day he would breathe the air of freedom, and rejoice in the consciousness that he was a man, would be a dazzling goal in view, continually urging him on to any service that might be required at his hands. Through years of servile labor and toil he would double and re-double his exertions, that the time might the sooner arrive when he should be fixe! Oh! what a thrill of ecstasy we can imagine would take PROPOUND LOYALITY.

Some of the newpapers alreadied with diverse generally yield their owners) in the temperature of that time, my fifteen years, will cause the first of a child believe that the time single their matters to seem the most of the time seem and present the time of the time seem and present the time of the time seem and present the time of the child not believe that the content of the child not believe that the content of the child not believe that the child not believe that the content of the child not believe that the child not believe the child not be given the child no

shame upon their cheeks. That there is no evidence in this letter of the smothered workings of a spirit that would prompt the action of true benevolence, I will not pretend to say. Such is breathed throughout. The promptings of man's the soul, how would it not burn forth again with unnatural vigor, if so fanned into re-existence by the promise of a brighter day for it, though so far distant; how willingly would the one-half of a life of slavery be made double in labor and toil for the promise of the other half of freedom; how short to them would seem the longest period of a Penitentiary convict, with such a hope beyond; how bright and blessed that long period, (which to one of us would be an age of misery,) with such a brilliant prospect for the future! [TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE WASHINGTON-

FIVE DAYS LATER. In Italy, matters are less warlike; but the report, so estentatiously paraded in the Paris papers, that Ferrara had been evacuated by the Austrians, and given up to the Pontifical troops on the 3d instant, turns out to be a pure fiction. On the 10th instant the town was still occupied by the Austrians.

Spain has exhibited a fresh instance of sudden conversion to a new line of policy founded simple of policy founded simple.

conversion to a new line of policy, founded sim-ply upon the turn of a court intrigue. The King and the Queen of Spain are apparently truly rec-onciled. Christina again revels paramount in in-fluence at Madrid, through her creature Narvaez; and the question which everybody in Europe asks is, How long will this state of things last, and to what does it all tend?

asks is, How long will this state of things last, and to what does it all tend?

The reports from all parts of Ireland still teem with the most alarming accounts of distress and outrage. In Limerick, a collision has already taken place with the military. An attack was made by about 800 of the populace, in a body, on the Rathkeale workhouse. A small party of dragoons interfered to prevent the attack. A conflict ensured: some of the soldiers were wounded, and they sued; some of the soldiers were wounded, and they were forced to retreat. The infantry and police were then called out, the Riot Act was read, and the rioters were dispersed, after two of them being made prisoners, and another stabbed by the police. This is the first of (we fear) numberless of the policy which must inquirely result from the lice. This is the first of (we fear) numberless affrays, which must inevitably result from the present alarming state of things. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland. The Government seems perfectly prepared for an outbreak, by the active and judicious disposition of the troops stationed in various parts of the country; but, alas! these indispensable prudent arrangements will not ave indispensable prudent arrangements will not save the people from their own violence. That en-deavors will be made in England once more to re-lieve the Irish people by subscription, we have no doubt; but with the whole population of Lanca-shire progressing with accelerated rapidity to a state of equal destitution with the Irish, the claims of the poor upon property wast prove again this of the poor upon property must prove again this winter a frightful drain upon the resources and capital of the country. Parliament, we feel convinced, must be immediately assembled, to take into consideration the state of the country.

The reform agitation spreads apace in France. A grand reform banquet has taken place at Melun. at which 600 guests sat down. The usual speeches were spoken and received with the customary demonstrations of enthusiasm. This manifestation monstrations of cathusiasm. It is manifestation was, however, signalized by the admission of the toast of the king, which hitherto has been always omitted at similar meetings. On the present ocasion it was given in the following form, and with

the following adjuncts:

"To the Constitutional King! 'The Charter will henceforth be a reality,' said a former King. Be the word of a King sacred, as his person is in-

and conditions to his slaves, and goes on to give the minutize of it; the substance of which was, that they were to appropriate their Saturday afternoon earnings to the purchase of the other half of that day, and then, with a whole day their own, ting great ravages in soveral of the Governments of the Empire. It had broken out at Orel, Tula, (25 miles from Moscow.) and at Pensa. At Astrakan, from the 5th to the 8th September, eleven persons had died of it. In the whole Government of Astrakan, which comprises 31,300 inhabitants, upon 5,915 attacked with the pest, 3,131 had fallen victims. In the town of Saratou, 2,507 individuals fell ill of it, of whom 1,991 died. In the country of the Cossacks of the Don, 12,651 persons took the disease from the 21st of July to the 8th of September, of whom 7,057 perished. At Woronisch, a town of 44,000 inhabitants, the cholera made its appearance on the 4th of September, and at the end of ten days the number affected increased at the rate of 430 daily, and that of the dead 150. On the other hand, the pest had considerably abated in the trans-Caucasian provinsiderably abated in the trans-Caucasian provinces. At Teflis, it had almost entirely disappeared; but it was understood that it had recommenced with virulence in many provinces in Porsia.

Prince Mentschikow, the Russian Governor General of Finland, has been deprived of his post, and is replaced by Baron Seroffski.

We find the following anecdote in some of the Paris is oursely.

Paris journals:
"Cardinal Lambruschini wrote to several religious communities, engaging them to offer up prayers that the Pope might be removed from his state of blindness. One of these letters was sent to Pius IX, who caused the cardinal to be invited to come and see him. The cardinal having reolied that he was ill, and could only go the next day, the Pope sent a message that he would wait on the cardinal. On this, the cardinal hastened to the Guirinal, and, on being introduced to the Pope, the Holy Father placed in his hands the letter which he had addressed to the communities. When the cardinal had read it, the Pope said—
'You now understand that I could not go to bed without pardesire year.'

without pardoning you?"

The population of Sweden amounts to about 3,500,000 souls, and has only three mendicants in 3,300,000 souls, and has only three mendicants in every 400 persons; while, in Norway, they reckon five out of every 100; Denmark, 4; in Wirtemberg, 5; in Switzerland, 10; in Italy, 13; in France,
15; and in the British Islands, collectively, 17, although in England, separately, there are only 10.
In France, the number of foundlings supported at
the expense of the State was, in 1844, 123,394,
demanding an annual outlay of 6,707,899f, 129, or demanding an annual outlay of 6,707,829f. 12c., or 54f. 6c. a head. In Paris, the charitable establishments afford relief to 95,000 paupers. At Berlin, the number of mendicants has become doubled be-tween 1822 and 1846; the number of families in that capital supported by charity has increased from 2,090 to 3,445. In London, it is computed that there are 25,000 persons who daily practice mendicity or robbery.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. REMINISCENCES OF DR. CHALMERS .- On enter-

that Mrs. Chalmers had, during the preceding night, presented the Doctor with his first child. On meeting with him, I adverted to the circumstance, and inquired how Mrs. Chalmers and the child were getting on. He replied, "They are as well as could be expected; but I could not have conceived that an event of this kind would have conceived that an event of this kind would have occasioned such a stir; that so many persons would have been employed about it; that there would have been such a running up and down stairs, and from one apartment to another; and all this bustle about bringing into the world a creature not three feet long." I observed that no bustle would be more cheerfully submitted to than that which takes place at the birth of a child, whose utter helplesyness makes so irresistible an than that which takes place at the birth of a child, whose utter helplessness makes so irresistible an appeal to our sympathy and tenderness. And, as to the child not being three feet long, we must estimate its value as we do that of a young tree—not by the smallness of its dimensions, but by the size that we expect it to attain. "There may be some truth in that," said the Doctor, smiling, "but

ever exatted his rank, might be proud to be acquainted."

A specimen of caligraphy so difficult to decipher as that of Dr. Chalmers, I believe it would not be easy to find. His letters were so shapeless, so unlike those they were designed to represent, that you would have been almost tempted to think that he intended to mystify his meaning and perplex his correspondent. I once received a letter from him, which nobody to whom I showed it could read, and which I believe would have baffled all my attempts to do so, had I not been previously acquainted with the subject to which it referred. Studious persons are sometimes surprisingly ignorant how to act on ordinary occasions. Dr. Chalmers came home one evening on horseback, and, as neither the man who had the charge of his horse nor the key of the stable could be found, he was for some time not a little puzzled where to find a temporary residence for the animal. At last he fixed on the garden, as the fittest place he could think of for the purpose; and, having led could think of for the purpose; and, having led the horse thither, he placed it on the garden walk. When his sister, who had also been from home, The horse thither, he placed it on the garden walk. When his sister, who had also been from home, returned, and was told that the key of the stable could not be found, she inquired what had been done with the horse. "I took it to the garden, "said the Doctor. "To the garden!" she exclaimed; "then all our flower and vegetable beds will be destroyed." "Don't be afraid of that," said the Doctor, "for I took particular care to place the horse on the garden-walk." "And did you really imagine," rejoined the sister, "that he would remain there?" "I have no doubt of it," said the Doctor; "for so sagacious an animal as the horse could not but be aware of the propriety of refraining from injuring the products of the garden." "I am afraid," said Miss Chalmers, "that you will think less favorably of the discretion of the horse when you have seen the garden." To decide the controversy by an appeal to facts, they went to the garden, and found, from the ruthless devastation which the trampling and rolling of the animal had spread over every part of it, that the

mal had spread over every part of it, that the natural philosophy of the horse was a subject with which the lady was far more accurately acquaint-ed than her learned brother. "I never could have imagined," said the Doctor, "that horses were such senseless animals."-Hogg's Weekly Instructor THE CHOLERA .- A Disinfectant .- In a letter to The Cholera.—A Disinfectant.—In a letter to the Times, Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, says: "The object of the present communication is merely to give the public opinion a right direction, so as to help the future boards of health to combat this insidious and powerful enemy. I must at once state that the two most popular disinfectants of the day—the chloride of zine and the nitrate of lead heavy as Si W. Bustinest Ladause.

lead, known as Sir W. Burnet's and Ledoyen'slead, known as Sir W. Burneys and Leceyed awill be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chemical preventive I depended upon, in my numerous exposures to the virus, was chlorine gas; and this I believe to be a perfect one, if the funigation is complete. Linvariably passed through an atis complete. I invariably passed through an atis complete. I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1,292 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days, with instructions for the use; and an harony to say, that during that time the deaths fell happy to say, that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day; and I have but very lit-tle doubt, that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to a per-fect funigation with chlorine, we shall be pre-served from the infection."

it appears that there were no fewer than 7,636 pauper idiots in England and Wales, on the 1st of January, 1847, whilst the number of pauper lustratics was 10,429, showing that idiocy is almost as prevalent as lunacy. It is not less surprising, natics was 10,429, showing that idiocy is almost as prevalent as lunacy. It is not less surprising, that whilst every care has been used to improve the faculties and ameliorate the condition of the lunatic, no attention whatever has been paid to the hapless idiot. There are various degrees of idiocy, from the slightly imbecile to the perfect cretin; but, however varied the leading features, all may, perhaps, be traceable to one definite cause, viz: an incapacity of the brain to perform infancy. tions This state generally exists from infancy, but may be afterwards produced by many causes, such as local injuries or violent mental emotions. Reason approves and experience confirms the opinion, that all idiots can be educated; that the opinion, that all idiots can be educated; that the imperfectly developed brain may be roused into action, and thus be made a more fitting instrument for the performance of its important functions. Enfeebled health, and consequently great distate for exertion, are common to idiots; it is, therefore, primarily important that the general health be improved; and it has been shown that this can be effected by careful attention to diet, cleanliness, exercise, the slight use of medicines, &c. The imitative rather than the inventive faculties of idiots must be cultivated. By these ulties of idiots must be cultivated. By these means, their dormant powers may be aroused, and their minds rendered capable of instruction. They can be fitted to occupy subordinate spheres in the common duties of life, and become at last suscep-tible of religious impressions."

A FEMALE ARMY.—I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the army of women—(the King of Dahomey's.) It is certainly a surprising sight in an uncivilized country. I had, it is true, often heard of the King's female soldiers; but now I have seen them, all well armed, and generally fine, strong, healthy women, and doubtless capable of enduring great fatigue. They seem to use the long Danish musket with as much ease as one of our grenadiers does his firelock, but not, of course, with the same quickness, as they are not trained to any particular exercise, but, on receiving the word, make an attack like a pack of bounds, with great swiftings. ing the word, make an attack like a pack of hounds, with great swiftness. Of course, they would be useless against disciplined troops, if at all approaching to the same numbers. Still, their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men; and, if undertaking neampaign, I should prefer the females to the male soldiers of this country.—Duncan's Travels in Africa.

Pus in the Kidney-An Attorney.-Last PUS IN THE KIDNEY—AN ATTORNEY.—Last week we gave an account of an outrage at Sheffield, under the head of "Soldiers Charged with Murder." In reporting the evidence, the Sheffield Iris gives the following statement of Mr. Branson's (an attorney, we presume) mode of cross-examination. Whether ignorance or flippancy, it is most reprehensible. Mr. Gregory, the surgeon, describing the post mortem examination said the left kidney contained a small quantity of

pus.

Mr. Branson. I beg pardon, Mr. Gregory; but am I correct in understanding you to say that you found a kitten in the deceased's kidneys? [Laughter, in which Mr. Gregory joined.] Mr. Gregory. I never said so.
Mr. Branson. You said you found a little yms.
Did you by that mean a kitten? [Laughter.]

Mr. Gregory. Certainly not. GENDER AND CASE OF AN EGG.—The following ccurred in a school not one hundred miles from

Teacher. What part of speech is the word egg?

THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.-We understand that the machine employed to print the Times newspaper throws off about 6,000 an hour—that newspaper throws of about 6,000 an hour—that is, three papers every two seconds. Owing to the increasing sale of this extraordinary publication, it has been found necessary to invent a new machine, in order to facilitate the printing of the paper; and we are informed that this machine, which is now nearly completed, will print from 12,000 to 14,000 papers an hour—that is, at the rate of more than three papers a second.

NO. 46.

DESTRUCTION OF A LIBRARY.-A letter from Copenhagen states that the valuable library of Ice-landic literature in that city was entirely reduced to ashes on the 28th ult. This is a very severe loss to literature, as it contained upwards of 2,000 unedited manuscripts, and a unique collection of ancient works printed in Iceland.

Mr. Hallam, we are happy to hear, has nearly ready for press a supplemental volume of illustra-tions to his "History of Europe during the Mid-dle Ages" Dr. Bliss is busy with a new edition of Wood's "Athene Oxoniensis," and Lord Bray-brook with an annotated edition of "Pepys's Di-

Tramp close, the little squadron, Foot to foot, and side by side. While our noble leaders gallantly Before our banners ride; Eye beams eye, and brother's hand is grasp'd by brother there, While the clarion of freedom

Rings out upon the air.

Why ride they out before us,
Those leaders, King and Hale?
Have they upon the battle field
Down-trodden corses pale?
Or have they borne the spoiler's brand
To happy homes afar,
And blasted fireside happiness
With the bloody hand of war?

Nay! not for this are chosen
The leaders of our band;
Theirs is a nobler bravery,
A loftier command—
'Tis that they dare with ringing words
To battle with the wrong,
And do not fear beside the vecak
To strive against the strong.

'Tis that they will not stoop to kiss The garments, trailing low,
Of the foul and sinful spirit
Whence slavery's curses flow,
But ever 'mid the abject throng
Who prone and humble fall,
They stand like pillars, stern and proud
And scorn ul over all.

And scorn ut over all.

Rise, countrymen of Washington,
And shake the dust away,
And gather round our champions,
With hearts as warm as they!
Fling party strivings to the winds,
Let prejudice give o'er,
And raily round our country's flag,
To stain its folds no more.

Ho! freemen! fling your banners out The internet is a long your banners out.
Upon the dancing gale,
And let the nation welcome there.
The names of King and Hale.
And sound the bugle cheerily,
From hillside to the sea,
While lofty hearts are gathering round.
The banner of the free.

EDWARD D. HOWARD Ormell, Ohio, November, 1847.

From the Philadelphia News THE INTERESTING SLAVE CASE AT MOUNT

FIRST TRIAL OF THE KIND IN THIS COUNTRY BY JU-RY-VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE MASTER-THE MILITARY CALLED OUT!

We subjoin a brief statement of the facts of the arrest of three negroes at Mount Holly, under the plea that they were slaves. Independent of the natural abhorrence which exists among us against slavery, the trial has an interest, as being the first ever held in this country. We give the

This highly interesting and important slave case took place in Mount Holly, New Jersey, and was very unexpectedly decided last evening. It was a claim made by Mr. John Roth, a slaveholder, who resides in Cecil county, State of Maryland, to recover, as fugitive slaves, Perry Honson, Noah Henson, and Rachel Pine, three respectable colored citizens, who have been residing for several years in the neighborhood of Mount Holly—two of them being married, and one hav-ing a family of children. These persons were seduced from their homes on Thursday last, on a pretended claim for taxes. On arriving in Mount Holly, in the evening, they were all seized as fu-gitives, by a warrant, and taken before Judge Hayward. Some of their friends, hearing of the proceeding that night, assembled very early in the morning, and employed for them as counsel Mr. R. D. Speneer, of Mount Holly, who went before the said Judge, and demanded a trial by jury, under a recent law by the State of New Lorsay, which was asserted. Jersey; which was granted, and the hearing post-poned until yesterday morning, when Messrs. Stratton and Moffit, of Mount Holly, appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Mr Spencer, as-sisted by Mr. David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, for the defendants. At the onset of the case, Mr. Stratton attempted to prevent the exercise of the right of peremptory challenge of three jurors, which, however, was overruled by the Court. Upon the jurors being called by Mr. Charles Collins, sheriff of Burlington county, it was found that he had returned twelve ment no more consequently upon the defendant. and no more; consequently, upon the defendants' counsel challenging three jurors, the panel was

exhausted.

The claimant produced several witnesses from Maryland, who testified that they had known these alleged fugitives for several years, and be-lieved that they had formerly belonged to Mr. John Roth, sen., who, as stated by one witness, died insolvent, and that they now considered them the property of the claimant, because they had seen them living with him. One witness testified that he was the administrator of John Roth. tified that he was the administrator of John Roth, sen., and that he had sold these persons to John Roth, jun., the present claimant, by order of the

orphans' court.
Upon these grounds the counsel for plaintiff Upon these grounds the counsel for plaintiff rested their case.

Mr. Spencer then commenced his speech for the defendants, in which he most energetically appealed to the jury, as citizens of New Jersey, to stand by their own State laws, made for the defence of human liberty. He then stated that the plaintiffs had not made out their case according

ing to the requirements of the laws of New Jersey, for the following reasons:

1st. Because they had not produced properly

authenticated documentary evidence that Maryland was a slave State.

2d. Because they have not satisfactorily proved 2d. Because they have not satisfactorily proved the title of the present claimant to these three persons, either by bill of sale or otherwise, and that either of these points being unsustained, must prove fatal to their case. He proceeded, by showing that, under these views of the case, the jury must pause, before returning into hopeless bondage three respectable inhabitants of this district. This speech was most ably delivered, and had a thrilling effect upon the large audience there assembled.

there assembled.

Mr. David Paul Brown then followed upon the Mr. David Paul Brown then followed upon the same side, in a most emphatic manner, showing the great importance of the present decision, on account of this being the first occurrence of the kind in this or any other country. He then went into the legal merits of the case, which he handled in a masterly manner, and fully sustaining the views presented by his colleague, and urging the importance to the jury of keeping the claimants strictly to the laws, and not to infringe in the least upon the rights of these unfortunate persons, who stood charged with no crime, save that of color.

This most powerful appeal was listened to with the greatest attention, and appeared to produce great effect upon the court and jury, as well as all present.

all present.

Mr. Stratton then followed for the claimants in which he acquitted himself with ability, but did not attempt to answer the objections on the

ther side.

Names of the Jury.—Charles Stratten, Benja nin Wilkins, Wm. C. Shinn, John Fairholm

Phineas Kirkbright, Samuel Read, James A. Powell, John C. Millvine, Wm. Pugh, T. Collins, Joseph W. Cole, name of the other not taken

The jury returned in about twenty minutes with a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs; and as the officers were about removing the prisoners, one of them made some resistance, or an effort to one of them made some resistance, or an enort to escape, when he was scized, and the court was im-mediately cleared of colored persons, who retired without the least disposition being manifested by them to make a riot. Yet, notwithstanding this, the sheriff drew his pistols, and threatened to shoot the citizens, if they attempted to interfere. The slave-dealers and their allies also flourished pistols and dirks, and some with oaths threatened to shoot the first "nigger" they could find. Ropes were called for, and the prisoners tied

very securely. One of them was treated in a very barbarous manner, and the voices of a number of respectable inhabitants were raised, to beg of hem to desist from such cruelty. While they still lying upon the floor, with their hands pinioned behind them, and only a few of the citizens in addition to the slaveholders and their allies around them, the military of the town, who, it

They were then conducted to the prison by a military escort, and the people quietly dispersed. We understand that during the night the military accompanied the slaveholders to Burlington, order to secure to them the safe custody of

their human "property."
There was no reasonable pretext for this disgraceful proceeding of calling out the military.
During the whole of the trial, although there was a large number of colored people present, they behaved with the utmost propriety; they were respectable in appearance, and made not the least nstration of attempt at riot or rescue.

It is but proper to say that many of the re-spectable people of Mount Holly expressed them-selves as deeply outraged by this transaction, and pronounce upon it the strongest censure.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Era are reminded, that the terms re quire payment in advance, and that it will not be forwarded any longer than the time for which it has been paid. The time for which many of our subscribers have paid will expire December 30th, and unless further payment be made, their papers will then be discontinued.

Only a limited number of copies of the next volume will be printed, beyond the number required by actual subscrido so before the first of January, if they wish an unbroken

ng the Era, at the capital of the nation, especially at this crisis, when in the Congress about to assemble, debates and proceedings of unprecedented interest will take place upon the two great questions of the War, and the Extension of Sla very? We look for promptitude on the part of subscribers and hope they will use seasonable efforts to extend our list.

NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WEEK-

Subscribers to the Weekly Herald and Philanthropist, at the close of this volume, six weeks hence, will no longer receive the paper on my account. Those who have paid or the second volume of the Era will of course be entitled to the paper; those who shall not have paid on the second vol-ume, will cause to receive it. I trust all will comply with the terms of the Era, and thus continue subscribers.

From a natural reluctance to part with subscribers whom

I had the pleasure of communing with for so many years, have had the paper continued to them for this year, without exacting payment in advance. Bills for the amount due me have been forwarded, and I must believe that they will be have been forwarded, and I muse been promptly settled before the close of the year.

G. BAILEY, Jun.

THE TIMES.

We publish on our fourth page the prospectus of the "Times," a weekly paper to be issued here by Gen. Green. Whether it is to be the Southern organ we know not. It is worth while to read the prospectus.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR ; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPOND-

L. P. NORLE, PUBLISHER the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main prin-

of inventions or discoveri a affecting the progress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the sessions of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and enriching

dy valuable Department of Home and Foreign Cor-It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in

the best style, at \$2 a year, payable in advance.

The generous spirit in which the Era has been welcomed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patronage it has received during this, the first year of its existence, encourage us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded withou lay, so that they may be entered before the approaching

Congress. Address L. P. NOBLE,

Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C. P. S.—Will our exchanges please publish the foregoing

To See the letter of our Columbus correspondent, containing matter, both important and amus-

SOUTH CAROLINA STILL MOVING.

South Carolina is still moving, but her appeals fail to arouse much feeling in the other slave States. Her people do not seem to be entirely united as to the particular course of action to be pursued in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. Some recommend the immediate withdrawal of her delegation in Congress; others think it should remain and struggle on. All are agreed that it is necessary to resist, and that the passage of the Proviso will be just cause for dissolution of the Union. But how to dissolve the Union, is the problem. Suppose South Carolina withdraw, what good will that do her, unless the other slave States go with her? Will she secede before it shall have been decided whether new territory is to be had, and, if so, how much of it? Does she propose alone, as a foreign State, to wage war against the United States for the posses sion of the new territory? Surveying her sister States, does she observe any preparation for Dissolution, any manifestations of feeling, any movements authorizing her to expect co-operation? Has she calculated the possible effect of a violent domestic movement of the kind upon all classes of her population? Does she suppose that Virginia, and Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Tennessee, would be willing to secede with her? Would these like to be the border State, with a slave population, in relation to which the constitutional provision concerning fugitives from service would then have ceased to operate? As the secession would proceed on the assumption that the Federal Government had no right to pass a law continuing the law of freedom in the new territory, the secession would not, could not, be peaceful. The Federal Government would continue to assert such a right-the seceding States to deny it-and there would then be no appeal but to the sword. Does South Carolina contemplate this? Does she expect that Maryland and Virginia, and Kentucky and Missouri, would consent to become the border States in such a struggle as this? Does she suppose that civil war, on account of slavery, between slave States and free States, would inure to the ultimate benefit of that system? Is there such an identity of interests among all classes of population at the South as would divest such a collision of all danger, and give to slavery ultimate and universal

We put these questions in no taunting tone; but it seems to us that the politicians of the South may be more inconsiderate, thoughtless, precipitate, than the People. They may not have con sidered that there can be no peaceful Dissolution. if effected on the ground assigned by them. The act itself would be a virtual declaration of civil

These inquiries were suggested by the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of Edisto Isl-

ry. The long-continued and insidious attempts by one-half of the States to depreciate the property of the remainder, have at length yielded to an open and undisguised scheme, forever to dispossess them of it. If the attention of the South continue to be directed solely to the repelling of the assaults on their domestic institutions as they arise, the right by our enemies to make them, and we to assent to a truce by compromising principles, will soon practically become an article in the creed of both parties. Apart, therefore, from the subject which so justly engulfs the public mind, it is now the duty of the slaveholding States, as early as practicable, to re-affirm, in the most solr, the terms of the Federal Compact od by the framers of that instrumen and to adopt such measures as will forever pre-vent their own political degradation and ultimate

ruin.
"The committee ask leave to submit the following resolutions: Resolved. That this meeting highly approve

"Resolved, That this meeting nighty approve of the plan of establishing a Press in the city of Washington, devoted to the maintenance and sup-port of the domestic institutions of the South. "Resolved, That the Wilmot Proviso is a direct and flagrant attempt to subvert a fundamental principle of this Republic. "Resolved, That should that measure, or any

similar proposition, be sanctioned by the consti-tuted authorities of the nation, the period will have arrived for the slaveholding section of the country, by resistance, in the most effective mode, to arrest the usurpation, and thereby preserve the sove-reignty and independence of the States, and the integrity of the Union.

colved, That in their primary meetings the People of the plantation States should avow their mination to support no candidate for President or Vice President who is not known to be opposed to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.
"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senator from this parish, with a request that he invite the favorable notice of our fellow-citizens of John's and Wadmalaw Islands

to the first resolution.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the paper pro-posed to be established at the seat of the National

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

This eloquent preacher has returned to his nome, after a stirring tour in Great Britain of several months. A series of letters from him while abroad, several passages in which we have marked for quotation, has appeared in the Millennial Harbinger, his monthly journal.

We regret, for many reasons, the unfortunate events attending his sojourn in Scotland, and ending in his imprisonment in Edinburgh on the charge of libel. With Mr. Campbell's doctrine relating to the inherent nature of slavery, and his policy respecting the treatment of the evil, we do not concur. More than once we have had occasion to interchange opinions on the subject through our respective journals; but he has always been a fair and manly opponent. He believes slavery, as existing on the statute-book, not only an evil, but a grievous wrong; still, with Drs. Beecher, Stowe, and Wayland, he contends that there are circumstances in which slavehold ing may be excusable, if not justifiable, and, as a Christian, he is opposed to making it a term of church communion. Occupying this ground, maintaining it by arguments which tend, we be-lieve, to furnish slaveholders generally with a plea for despotism, and at the same time abstaining from participation in any general system of Anti-Slavery effort, his position, in our opinion, is con stantly exerting a pro-slavery influence.

We say, "in our opinion." He thinks differently, and never hesitates to state his opinions frankly. Much as we may lament this, deeply a we do regret that the great energies of his mind and the whole force of his position are not thrown in the scale against slavery, assured that it would promote the interests of true religion, the welfare of his country, and honor his name in the judgment of posterity, still we presume not to question his integrity. Thre is One that judgeth, and His indoment is just.

Mr. Campbell was met, at Edinburgh, by a severe inquisition into his creed on the subject of slavery. It did not satisfy the Anti-Slavery public, as might have been expected; and the result was a most disagreeable collision. With the particulars of the controversy we shall not trouble our readers. We do not think the course pursued towards him such as Christianity would justify: nor do we think his defence entirely in accordance with the spirit of the religion whose duties he can so cloquently inculcate. At times he indulged in a tone of sarcasm, which could only be palliated by the bitterness of the provocation, and the suspicion, on his part, (we trust, a groundless one.) that his assailants were making use of the Anti-Slavery sentiment merely to gratify sectarian animosity. The expression in his reply to the challenge of an assailant, on which the libel suit was founded, was, in our estimation most unfortunate and hasty, but not just ground for an action at law. The legal procedure was harsh, and his imprisonment most discreditable to all concerned in it: and we rejoice that the proper

tribunal soon discharged him. We cannot sympathize with intolerance. Not one word would we utter, tending to abate the intensity of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in Great Britain-it is an honorable sentiment, springing from the noblest instincts of the human heart. Nor would we have our British friends abstain from the freest expression of their opinions of those influential Americans travelling among them. whose position at home they believe adverse to the interests of humanity. But let us respect the motives of our opponents; let us not assail their reputation! let us give them all the credit we can in truth, and then, faithfully, but kindly. expose the evil of their position, the fallacy of their reasoning. The mere force of public opinion may overawe the base upholders of a wrong, but it tends only to provoke the spirit of defiance in a bold, well-meaning, self-relying man, who, if in error, is likely to be rooted and grounded in it by what seems like persecution.

In justice to Mr. Campbell, we may add, that, having slaves in his possession, he many years ago emancipated them, from conscientious views as we have always understood him: that he has shown himself a friend to the free colored people in his neighborhood; that his energies and vote were thrown against slavery in the Virginia Legislature, when the question of Abolition was before it in 1832; and we trust that, in the Anti-Slavery movement now about to commence in Western Virginia, where he resides, his influence will be given to the Emancipators.

A REVIVAL OF VITUPERATION.

From some cause, perhaps the increasing pros pect of the nomination of Mr. Clay, quite a revival of vituperation has broken out among a certain class of Whig editors. They cannot find epithets bad enough to characterize the conduct of those Anti-Slavery voters, who through evil and good report have chosen to vote in favor of their own principles. Last week we noticed several exhibitions of this kind. Another has jus come under our observation.

"We have always contended," says a contem porary, "that this party was never founded for any good, and contend so still. What better evi-dence do we require of this fact than to glance at the men who compose the leaders of this party They are invariably those who have attempted t figure largely in the ranks of one or the other the present political parties, but having failed, they at once renounced them, and turned to the Liberty party. These are the men that comprise the leaders of the so-called Liberty party. A more dishonest set of men could not be found; more dishonest set of men could no yet honest men have been induced to follow in their footsteps, believing them to be honest in

The evidence of their dishonesty is to be foun in their refusal to pass with the Whig and Demo cratic parties under the yoke of slavery.

The New York Express was lately seized with severe fit of economy. It was pained that the Abolitionists should lay out so much money for the printing of handbills, tickets, &c., when they do, or the "principle" which they "claim," they knew that their vote would be utterly insignifiand, South Carolina, held on the 26th ultimo, at cant. And so the old Jews thought it a very policy, and encourage them to persevere in a course

RAILWAYS.

A Parliamentary return contains many intersting statistics in relation to the railways (63) of the United Kingdom, for the year ending June 30, 1846:

Total number of passengers -- - £4,725,215 11 81/2 Receipts for freight - - 2,741,200 16 61/4 A gross receipt of about thirty-three millions

The receipts from the New England and New York railroads, in 1845, amounted to about five and a half millions of dollars. We are indebted to one of our exchanges for

the following table of the number of passengers on the principal railroads in New England and New York during the year 1846: "Boston and Lowell, 26 miles, 400,886, at 31/2

ts. per mile. Boston and ton and Maine, 73 miles, 460,426, at 2.6 cts. er mile. Boston and Providence, 42 miles, 476,515, at 3 cts. per mile. Boston and Worcester, 45 miles, 470,319, at 2.8

Eastern, 54 miles, 786,756, at 2.8 cts. per mile Fitchburg, 49 miles, 327,034, at 2½ cts. per mile. Old Colony, 37 miles, 213,144, at 2.7 cts. per mile. Western, 156 miles, 265,664, at 2.4 cts. per mile Long Island, 98 miles, 187,471, at 2 cts. per mile Erie, 62 miles, 103,288, at 2 cts. per mile Albany and Schenectady, 17 miles, 174,658, at

Utica and Schenectady, 78 miles, 221,818, at cts. per mile. Syracuse and Utica, 53 miles, 155,279, at 4 cts. Auburn and Syracuse, 26 miles, 105,809, at

Auburn and Rochester, 78 miles, 142,255, at Tonawanda, 43½ miles, 92,387, at 4 cts. per mile. Attica and Buffalo, 31 miles, 87,653, at 4 cts. er mile.

s. per mile.

Harlem, 52 miles, 1,508,466, at 2 cts. per mile. The total number was 6,179,858. New England understands the advantage ow fares.

We are not aware that accurate statistics of ailway accidents are kept in this country. If not, they ought to be. A Parliamentary return shows the number of accidents on the British railways from January 1st to June 30th, of this year, as Passengers killed from causes beyond their

control - - - - - 14 Passengers killed through their own fault -Passengers wounded from causes beyond their control - - - -Passengers wounded through their own fault Servants of the company killed from causes beyond their control - - -

Servants of the company wounded from causes beyond their control - - servants of the company killed through their their own fault

Prespassers killed - - respassers wounded - - -And one person was killed and another hurt while crossing the track. Passengers killed, 22; wounded, 51; servants

killed, 101; wounded, 100. The whole number of passengers during this period was 23,119,412. This is safe travellingonly one passenger killed by causes beyond their control, in every 1,651,387.

of the company killed, 59; wounded, 41. Total

On the 1st of May last, there were 3,505 miles of callroad in operation in England and Ireland, imploying 47,218 persons. At the same time, there were 256,509 men employed in constructing aggregate of 303,727 persons subsisting by employment on railroads. The London Times says: "When to this number is added the host of

butchers, bakers, tailors, &c., who derive an income and a living from the expenditure of these 300,000 persons; when we add to these the brickmakers, carriage-builders, iron-workers, hewers of wood, &c., whose labor is demanded for the production of the materials consumed on these roads; and, again, add in the women and children dependent upon the husbands and fathers em-ployed, we shall find that the number of persons absolutely dependent upon the railroads already completed, and upon those actually in progress, s not less than three millions !" This is rather extravagant. The butchers

bakers, tailors, brick-makers, carriage-makers &c., derive only a part of their income from these roads, finding other markets for the products of their industry.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, NEW

In all that pertains to the movements of the 'Abolitionists," the New York Express seems to be the oracle of the National Intelligencer. That paper, our neighbor may remember, was profiigate enough to claim the recent overthrow of the cle we should think not sufficiently ascertained state it. to be quoted as conclusive authority by so respectnot recollect that our contemporary has ever adhave found currency in his columns. We subsuperstitions; the Disunionists and Nullifiers of the South, with all their dark designs upon the Union, cannot complain of unfair dealing at his hands; but of the Abolitionists he sees but one side, and that is the worst. The Intelligencer of Saturday contained the fol-

"The Abolitionists (says the New York Express) are a beautiful party, and no power of the pen or tongue can describe the effulgence of that beauty. It is the only party ever got up, or ever known, that persevernigly and obstinately perse-vered in undoing all it pretends it would do, or that ever had the courage to claim to have a prin

"To show of what rich value the party is, we invite attention to the official returns for Members of Congress in Maine: SECOND DISTRICT.

A. W. H. Clapp, (Locofoco,) elected		4,369
Josiah S. Little, (Whig)		3,023
Nathaniel Pease, (Aboutionist) -	-	999
Scattering		- 11
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Franklin Clark, (Locofoco,) elected	-	- 5,266
Freeman H. Morse, (Whig) -		4,657
C. C. Cone, (Abolitionist)		716
Scattering		- 59
FIFTH DISTRICT.	100 7	
Ephraim K. Smart, (Locofoco.) elect	ed	- 4,548
Ralph C. Johnson, (Whig) -		3,852
D. Farnsworth, (Abolitionist) -		- 1,121
Scattering, (mostly for B. White, Lo		
SIXTH DISTRICT.		11 1/16
James S. Wiley, (Locofoco,) elected		- 4.817
Sandford Kingsbery, (Whig) -		- 3,615
Jeremiah Curtis, (Abolitionist) -	2	- 1,489
Scattering	-	- 71

"Now, in three districts, here, we see their votes positively electing the Mexican-and-Extension-of-Slavery-by-Conquest Members of Congress, and in the fourth doing their best that way. The votes thrown away on their abstraction can-didates would have sent three sound Whig Members of Congress to Washington, and probably four, because in the '2d district' the discouragement of a triangular contest forbade the Whigs polling their full vote."

If the Intelligencer and Express disapprove of what the Abolitionists "pretend" they "would" should rejoice at their inconsistency and suicidal which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

"For the anomalous condition of the members of this Confederacy there is no example in histo-

We have yet to learn that the Whig candidates n Maine occupied ground in relation to slavery essentially different from that of their Democratopponents. As to the Proviso, the entire delegation from Maine in the last Congress, Whig and Democratic, voted in its support. That measure was not a question, so far as we are advised, in the late election in Maine. Both parties susained it, although some prominent Whigs had shown a disposition to substitute the "No-More-Territory" issue for the Anti-Slavery issue. What reason, then, had the Abolitionists to cast their weight in the Whig scale? Will the Intelligencer explain?

THE UNION AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The remarks made above concerning the Intelligencer are equally applicable to the Union. The following extract from a communication in its columns, is a specimen of its mode of treating the Anti-Slavery men:

"ABOLITIONISTS. "We have Abolitionists at the South as well as the North, but with this difference: one is prac-tical, the other hyperritical. Slaves have been liberated by their Southern owners by fifties—ay, by hundreds—and neans furnished them to locate themselves where they thought best. For instance: John Randolph, of Roanoke, by his will, liberated more than a hundred slaves, and furnished the means wherewith to purchase lands for them. The purchase was effected in Ohio by the executor of Mr. R., Judge William Leigh, and the executor of Mr. R., Judge within Elegia and the purchase money paid thereon. But when these slaves had gone to Ohio to take possession of their lands, the most strenuous opposition was made to their reception by the Abolition popula-tion of the State of Ohio. It was but a short time prior to this transaction, that such were the hos-tile feelings between the States of Ohio and Kentucky, in consequence of the slaves being enticed away from Kentucky and harbored in Ohio, and some of them passed over into Canada, that a border war, it was apprehended, was about to tak

"Who has known a Northern Abolitionist to put his hand in his pocket and liberate a slave? We have, and many a one. At this time we have a letter before us from a gentleman in Cincinnati stating that he has just raised a loan of \$276, to enable a mother to purchase her slave children; and also sending us money, at our request, to enable an old and highly respectable citizen of this District to secure the freedom of a slave woman who was about being sold to the slave traders. And we know, too, that for this same object gentleman in New York advanced \$150 as loan, to be repaid whenever it could be. We all feel that emancipation in this way cannot extinguish slavery; but we give from sympathy. just as we would, to effect the liberation of a rela tive held as a slave in Morocco. We have known housands of dollars contributed in this way by

Abolitionists. As to the case of Randolph's negroes, the corespondent of the Union is just as wide of the ark. We know all about the case, as we were living in Ohio at the time they were brought there, and had the pleasure of conversing with Judge Leigh when he was contemplating their removal. The lands selected for them lay in a county where there was a large foreign Democratic population. Just before the immigration of the negroes, the question of the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio became a prominent party question, Mr. Bebb, the Whig candidate for Governor, having taken ground for a partial, and avowed himself friendly to an entire, repeal. His political, adversaries in the less enlightened parts of the State used this against him with great effect, and their strongest appeal was to the ruinous and degrading competiion of the pauper black labor of the South, and ome 6,455 additional miles of road, making an the injury to the State from the inroads of emancipated slaves, should the law be repealed. The changes were rung upon this theme in every way rant; for certainly intelligent persons could not be imposed on by such argumentation. Just at this most inauspicious moment, the whole of the Randolph regiment arrived, and, in a solid body, took up the line of march for Mercer county. The result might have been foreseen. The fact was used to point the argument of the negrophobiac gentry. It was heralded and magnified by the papers; and the uninformed people among whom they were to settle thought, sure enough, that they were about to be overwhelmed by "a deluge of blacks."

But were they Abolitionists who drove them out? No! they were members of that party which has always been claimed as the "natura allies" of the South. The Abolitionists, and many other intelligent citizens, gave them refuge and employment. Had it not been for the party excitement mentioned, and had the emancipated persons been introduced so as not to have alarmed ignorant prejudice, they might have been living quietly upon their lands to this day.

It is to be regretted that the journals on which the people of the South depend for information, Conservative Democracy in New York as a Whig have not the independence to ascertain the truth triumph. Its trustworthiness as a political orn- about Abolitionists, or the magnanimity then to

A remark in relation to the term, "Abolition and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annex at latelligencer. We do ist." The scoundrel who steals slaves in the South, and then sells them, is called an Abolitionmitted into his columns a single word calculated ist. The Southerner who is in favor of ridding to do justice to the motives or policy of Abolition- his State of slavery, is an "Abolitionist." The ists, although many articles misrepresenting them | politician who is simply opposed to the extension of slavery, is an "Abolitionist." Conscience Whigs mit to him that this is a departure from his usual and Barnburner Democrats are "Abolitionists." course of fair dealing. With this exception, there | Liberty men who respect the Constitution, and is no class of men so odicus, that he has not been | would use its powers wisely, and Disunionists careful, if alluding to them at all, to present the who repudiate the Constitution, and abjure the favorable as well as unfavorable version of their | ballot-box, are "Abolitionists." And then there conduct. The Mormons, with all their degrading is that immense class, whose motto is, "I am a good an Abolitionist as you are-but!"

Where there are so many species, some discrination should be observed in speaking of them. One thing is certain—the infinitely diverse application or appropriation of the name shows a pretty general impression that, in its legitimate mea ing, it is highly honorable. Where there are so many counterfeits, the reality must be precious.

FANATICISM.

A reverend gentleman in Cincinnati, lately dvocated the Mexican war, and the conquest of Mexico, as the fulfilment of a design of Providence for "reforming the religion and morals of that country." A contemporary journal, as quoted by the North American, of Philadelphia, says, one thing can be said in the reverend gentleman's praise, "whether the ground he occupies in his sermon be tenable or not, he is on the side of his country, as every patriot should be."

This is genuine fanaticism. Satan is never s dangerous as when clothed like an angel of light. Man is never so terrible in his wickedness, as when he invests Self with Divinity-imagines the Almighty a partner in his schemes of avarice or ambition. It is then that the energies of rank and destructive Appetite or Passion become exalted to their highest intensity by the religious sentiment. No law is then deemed sacred, for the Fanatic claims alliance with God, and a Divine Commission, which is higher than all positive statute. No plea of Justice or Humanity is listened to: to hesitate or scruple at the most constrous deeds, is but weakness or impiety.

This reverend fanatic should have known that is impious to pry into the secret counsels of athom Divine Providence; that what God plans, urposes, or accomplishes, is not the rule of our purposes, or accomplishes, is not the rule of our actions; that our duty is to do justice and love mercy, leaving Him to manage the affairs of the world, and control all acts for the accomplishment of glorious ends. How does this man know that our mission is to reform the religion and morals of the Mexican Republic? Or that Fire and Sword are the best instruments in such a work? Or that should Providence make the a work? Or that, should Providence make the

ish as he is fanatical. He alone is on the side of his Country who is on the side of Truth. To sust in our country in Injustice is treason to her best interests. Who was the real friend of Da-

vid? Joab, who carried out his base purpose against the life of Uriah, or Nathan, who rebuked him for his crime? A monarch's parasite is not his best counsellor; nor are the People's flatterers their best friends. We hold him an enemy to his country who nurtures, justifies, or palliates, its passion for war or conquest. But he is the deadliest enemy who, being a professed minister of Him who came to preach peace and good will on earth, pretends to find in His religion Divine

sanction for Human Butchery. For the sake of all that is holy in Life and hopeful in Human Destiny, let us not deify Depravity-let us not blaspheme God and provoke His indignation, by attempting to bring Him down to our level, ascribing to Him the same passions which rage in our own hearts. The gods of the ancients were the impersonations of their worst vices. Shall Christendom, too, be cursed by the apotheosis of Crime and Cruelty?

MR. CLAY AND HIS RESOLUTIONS.

As he requested that no report be published

The great speech of Mr. Clay has been delivred, and a sketch of it is published in the Philaelphia News.

till revised by himself, we shall await the appearance of it in an authentic form. The meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, where he delivered his speech, was a large one. He prefaced it with the following resolutions. They are skilfully drawn up, but, so far as we can see, amount in reality to ery little. They assert that Congress ought to leclare the objects for which the war is waged, but do not define what these objects ought to be They express utter opposition to the "annexation of Mexico," but, as to the acquisition of a portion of it, they declare simply all want of desire. They disclaim and disayow all wish or desire to acquire foreign territory, "for the purpose o propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into it," but they do not disclaim the policy of so introducing slavery. should foreign territory be acquired; -the precise ground of the Administration. Again and again has the Union disclaimed any desire or wish to acquire territory, "for the purpose of extending slavery," and it has even gone so far as to suggest that territorial acquisition will not, in all probability, result in such extension; all it asks is that the new territory be left open to the evil Mr. Clay's resolutions take no different ground

"1. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting That the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexco, was the annexation of Texas to the former and the immediate occasion of hostilities betwee the two Republics arose out of the order of th President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi to a point op-posite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; that the order of the President for the removal of the army that point was improvident and unconstitutions it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was session; but that Congress having by subsequent acts recognised the war thus brought into exist-ence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national. 2. Resolved, That, in the absence of any forma and public declaration by Congress of the objects which the war ought to be prosecuted, the

trate, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment, to prosecute it for such pur-poses and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

"3. Kesolved, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with pow- of labor in which he can make a comfortable supers to declare war and grant letters of marque port-a better one than the sugar planter will give discourses, a great mass of facts connected with and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States, and, so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, caus

President of the United States, as chief magis

and objects of wars, when once commenced, or any time during their progress or existence. 4. Resolved, as the meeting, That it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further proseject the existing war ought to be further prose-cuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war, for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress adopt the most efficacious measure to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make adopt the most effic ample provision for the honor, the safety, and se-curity of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm

and especially by conquest; that we be and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and pre-served by large standing armies and the constant application of military force; in other words, by otic sway, exercised over the Mexican people the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States. That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Gov-ernment, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed posession of its own laws, language, cherished religion, and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

"6. Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our

brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single re-verse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magna-nimity towards their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.
"7. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States

"8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States who are anxious for the estoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the exsting war shall continue to be prosecuted, are esirous that its purposes and objects shall be deined and known—who are anxious to avert presnt and further perils and dangers with which it nay be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in the respective communities, and to ex-press their views, reclings, and opinions."

"THE WESTERN CONTINENT."

Our Baltimore correspondent having made certain reference to the Western Continent, we cheerfully insert, by request of the editor of that pa-God; that human sagacity is too shortsighted to per, his reply, omitting the personal allusions to the "letter-writer."

"THE SOUTHERN PRESS .- A friend has called

"The correspondent says, and italicizes his as

And the journalist who praises him is as fool- suggestion. Now, neither of these assertions is In regard to the first, we have only to say that Mr. Thompson was in Camden, confined to his room with a severe attack of illness, when the communication appeared in the Mcrcury. As for the article in the Continent, the present editor of that paper is alone responsible for it, and Mr. Thompson knew nothing about it until he re-

ceived the paper containing it through the pos-office. One word with regard to another misrepresentation of the Era's Baltimore correspo " He confesses (encouragingly enough to the friends of Anti-Slavery here!) that the tone of the Continent has been "too decidedly Southern

for success in "the metropolis of a slaveholding "He confesses no such thing as the ex-edito very well knows, and as every one may see who takes the trouble to read the article alluded to. In t we said not a word about success; our word were these: 'Even in Baltimore the metropolis of a slaveholding State, and one of the two larges cities of the South, we have been frequently de

nounced for being too decidedly Southern.' The "We regard the Continent as beyond the power of contingencies. Our subscription list is rapidly increasing, and we are glad to say that there every prospect that it will continue to grow."

Major Hobbie has returned, having been un able to effect, at present, a postal arrangement with Great Britain, but bringing with him the British plan of a postal convention, for the deci sion of our Government.

Arrangements with France are postponed till those with England shall have been completed. "In respect to our mails to the German States," says the Union, "Major Hobbie effected full and satisfactory arrangements, securing the transmission of letters by the Washington, direct to their destination, either with postage prepaid or unpaid."

TESTIMONY OF A PLANTER.

We copy the following testimony to the entir afety of Emancipation, from the Charleston Merury of November 3d. Coming from such a quarter, it must possess great weight.

"ISLAND OF JAMAICA. "The following is an extract of a letter from a entleman who inherited a landed estate in the sland of Jamaica, the slaves attached to the sam having been emancipated under the act of Parlia ment. Encouraged by the British and American Abolition reports on the successful progress the emancipation policy, and hoping that he could revive his abandoned sugar estate with free black labor, he recently visited Jamaica, and on his re turn gave the result in the extract furnished. speaks for itself, without comment:

'The condition of property in Jamaica is a low, as regards value and production, as can well be imagined; yet the people there think they have not yet reached the lowest point, and will not for a year or two. About eighty sugar properties are thrown up, not paying the expenses of cultivation, and edition; or violate the copyright. The result was, everything on them gone to rain. Before the Emancipation, the export of sugar was about two hundred thousand hogsheads; last year it amounted to little more than thirty thousand. The negroes are very loyal and humble in their deportment and pretensions, but very indolent; and being able to maintain themselves with little work, sufficient labor cannot be had. The coffee properties (which are in the mountains) are doing what better; but bad is the best. All the white in abitants able to leave the island have gone away?

" The negroes are very humble and loyal in their de portment and pretensions, but very indolent; and being able to maintain themselves with little work, sufficient labor cannot be had."

Stronger testimony could not be produced to the entire safety of emancipation upon the soil. We knowledgment and opinion of the progressive have also the evidence of the planter, that they take care of themselves. True, they are "indolent," but so are the inhabitants of hot or tropical climates generally. This is the effect of climate, not condition or race. The principal fault found with them is, that they will not labor on the sugar plantations. Why should they? Sugar planting is destructive to the laborer, and there are other modes | ledge of the Anti-Slavery question. Mr. Thomas im. Does he not show genuine human nature in seeking his greatest good by the easiest methods? Would it not be very odd to see some one or two hundred thousand laborers, abandoning healthful pursuits, for the sake of wasting their strength in The Herald of Truth. Cincinnati: L. A. Hine. No roducing one or two hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, for the sole benefit of a few hundred planters? The truth is, the production of most of these tropical staples is carried on at a lations. That our readers may enjoy a portion great waste of human life, in utter disregard of of the wonderful light he has thrown on "real human happiness. What makes the matter worse, such wickedness is gratuitous. A free-labor sys- reviewer would style "gems of thought: tem would soon give birth to inventions which would save life, without diminishing production. We have no doubt that sugar-making, for example, will yet be carried on by machinery, far more profitably than it has ever been conducted by mere brute force.

We commend the article from the Mercury to the attention of the people of Virginia and Maryland. The point in it which most deeply concerns them is, the conclusive evidence of an American | the great fiery Ocean of chaotic Matter that has planter, as to the safety of emancipation upon the soil. The aversion of the Jamaica negroes to sugar-planting is nothing to them. Theirs are farming States, and lie in temperate latitudes; and there is nothing in the raising of any of their staples, which human nature revolts at. The climate of these States is not so enervating as that of Jamaica; so that the slaves, if emancipated, would show, under the stimulus of wages, and of the hope of bettering their condition, industry and enterprise which would make them invaluable operatives.

HOW IT WORKS.

We always prefer Southern testimony in relation to the economical workings of the slave system, when it is given incidentally. The following letter, in the American Agriculturist, (page 340, current volume,) from a citizen of Louisiana, furnishes a most striking picture of Plantation Econ-

"HINTS FOR THE SOUTH. "In looking over the pages of the Agriculturist and other journals of the day, I often see articles respecting the improvements of the South. I no-tice the different improvements in planting, rearing of stock, and agricultural implements; I like them all, and wish these improvements could be brought about; but there it is, when I look around and see so much, speaking of desolation and decay, my heart fails me, and I begun to be fearful that the South never will be redeemed from its state of thraldom. It you speak to the planters about raising so much cotton, and not turning their attention to other Oh, well, I know it; I know we are ruining our-selves but it cannot be helped. We are in debt, and must make cotton to work ourselves out. "We have to buy our own meat, both for our

tables and our negroes. This takes the work of five or six hands. Then we have corn often to buy, and taxes to pay, which, with us, are extremely onerous; also, negro clothing, plows, shoes, medical bills, horses, mules, and store accounts to pay, and, at the end of the year, if there is no interest or instalment of some bank debt to pay, the remnant of the good old times of 1836-7, why, even then, out of a crop of \$6,000 or \$7,000, we hardly have enough left to pay our overseer. This is a true picture of the South. To be sure, some of our most enterprising planters (and among them I will name Col. D. J. Fluker, of this parish) are raising a small portion of their meat, but not a tithe of what they use. This is a very important item, and one which would save many thousands to the South if it were otherwise.
"I would be obliged to some of your well-in-

formed Southern correspondents, if they would give a page or two of advice respecting the rearing, education, and management of hogs, from the time they are ushered into an unfeeling world to that period when they are destined to grace the table of a negro. We can afford to be dependent on the West for our table meat, but we should raise that on which we feed our negroes, and not be forced to pay from \$15 to \$16 per barrel for pork. There is one difficulty in the way. Our negroes kill off the pigs as fast as they appear. We should also be able to raise our own wheat here. It has been cultivated successfully in Mississippi, and I see no good reason why we cannot flour it ourselves.
"In regard to negro clothing, I suppose we

must be content to be supplied with Lowells and Linseys from the looms of the North, until we have a manufactory of these articles in the South, which is well able to support several. Do you know why cotton bagging, and bale rope, and twin

ed? I should also like to know what is the hear method of taking care of stock which have to de pend on what nature provides for them. How disgraceful it is to a planter to sec, all through the winter, his stock, both old and young, standing, thin as a shadow, shivering under the lee of so, fence corner, and starved, turned out to root or dis a scanty winter pusture. This is what has killed all mules and horses. Is it not possible to build some kind of shelter for stock to shield themselves from the cold piercing blasts of winter? It appears to me that the manure which could be collected from the shelter in the spring would, in one year, pay for erecting it. J. S. P. Belgrade, E. F., La., July 27, 1847.

LITERARY NOTICES.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. New York. Co., Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington,

This is one of the most useful and entertaining books we have seen. It presents, in a concise form and pleasing style, whatever is essential in the the science of Hydraulics, beside a great variety of observations on the various applications of Steam and on subjects connected with the Mechanic Aris the whole illustrated by nearly three hundred engravings. The second edition has been revised by the author, and appears with a Supplement. In one sense, the work is a history of the pregress of Civilization, recording the triumphs, not

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY: Part Second By Lysander Spooner. Boston: Published by Bela Marsh. For sale by Wm. Harned, New York.

of brute force, but of human ingenuity.

This book closes with the following paragraph "If these opinions are correct, it is the contutional duty of Congress to establish courts, if need be, in every county and township even, where there are slaves to be liberated; to provide atterneys to bring the cases before the courts; and to keep a standing military force, if need be, to su tain the proceedings."

* * * * * *

"They have also power to organize, arm, and

discipline the slaves as militia, thus enabling there to aid in obtaining and securing their own lib We can commend no work which arrives at

such conclusions as these; nor can we anticipate any special good from its circulation among Abolitionists. If they would destroy their efficiency. let them become Consolidationists BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE. New York: Pul

lished by Leonard Scott & Co. October.

The British publishers, in the absence of an nternational copyright, determined to play a kind of Yankee trick upon the American republishers They inserted in their October number an article from a resident or citizen of this country, who secured it by a copyright. Of course, Mr. Scott must either republish the work, without the arricle, thus presenting the public with an imperfect edition; or violate the copyright. The result was. so that we have the whole work, as usual. The article in question, entitled "Maga in America. though possessing no extraordinary merit, will attract extraordinary attention.

ers may attempt to profit by the invention of Blackwood; but we doubt whether Congress can be prevailed upon to consent to an international copyright, so long as its advantages will be so un equally shared by the two countries. One of the best articles in this number of Blackwood is entitled "The Times of George II." It

It is not improbable that other British publish

is vigorous and piquant, and contains a Tory ac-OVENANT BREAKING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Two Dis courses, preached in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 4th and 1(t)

of July, 1847. By Thomas E. Thomas, Pastor of

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas for a copy of these discourses. They evince an intimate know is a laborious student, and has arrayed, in these the early history of Slavery and Anti-Slav movements in this country, not generally known We intend to make some interesting extracts a our leisure.

We notice that much space continues to be devoted by this work to Davis's super-Divine reverealities," we give an extract, containing what his

"It is, therefore, made evident to the mind, that the great INTERNAL, INVISIBLE, is the REAL REAL TY of all producing causes; that this is Eternal Truth; and that such is the essential and specific nature, quality, and composition of the Eternal "And there are constantly emanating from this

great Source, radiations of inexpressible and in conceivable Attributes, the first of which is Power and Motion, and the last, and the highest and most excellent of all others, is Eternal Truth! And breathed into being the GRAND SYSTEM of universal Exterior or Form, and a Vehicle of Power, that duced by the Invisible, yet real existing Principle the Infinite Mind.
"Therefore the Great eternal Interior, and the

Great eternal Exterior, constituted the only Principle and Form in being. And as an atmosphere or eternal elements was gradually and perpetually evolved, this constituted the Great Sun—which was a Form of the Interior. The Great Sun may be called an atmosphere or Form surrounding the Great Positive Mund; and the elements emanating from it again, may be called an atmosphere of the indefinite Mass of liquid fire!

"Thus all things have an interior and a correspond ing external form. There is likewise an a emanation proceeding from every form and sui stance in universal space."

As the revelator uttered these sublime muste ries in the mesmeric state, we suppose it will be necessary for the world to be put into the same state to comprehend them. Then, perhaps, they will be able to understand what are unreal Realities, and how "all things" have both an outside and inside.

Young America's Magazine. Edited by G. W. Light. This neat bi-monthly is as good as ever. It cs-

chews transcendental nonsense, and affords entertainment to young men calculated to nourish manly affections and attributes. EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. London. 1847. This is a real treasury of Anti-Slavery intelli-

gence. First, we have the general report of the Committee of the Society, and then an invaluable appendix, containing facts, statistics, and official cuments, concerning the slave trade in all parts of the world, also in relation to legislation for the British enuncipated colonies, their condition, exports, imports, and population, production of sugar, immigration, slavery in the republics of South America, &c. The whole forms a volume of 222 pages, and should be in the hands of every statesman in the country. Especially would we commend it to Southern men, as containing the kind of facts in which they are peculiarly interested. We presume it is for sale by William Harned, of New York. LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, embracing Ability

Repentance, Impenitence, Faith and Unbelief, Justifica-tion, Sanctification, Election, Reprobation, Divine Purposes, Divine Sovereignty, and Perseverance. By Rev. Charles G. Finney, Professor of Theology in Oberlin Collegiate Institute. Oberiin: James M. Fitch.

This is the third volume of these lectures, well printed and substantially bound. On a former occasion we introduced them to our readers, and need now only remark, that Mr. Finney is one of the most eminent theologians of our country, and can scarcely write anything which is not worthy of the attention of the serious public.

MEDICAL REFORM: A Treatise on Man's Physical Being and Disorders. By Isaac Jennings, M. D. Oberlin: Fite

We are not prepared to pass an opinion upon the merits of this work, any further than to say that it is fairly entitled to examination. One of cannot be made at home, and thus absorb many a bale of cotton which would find its way to the North or to England, the genius of which country will manufacture and re-ship it to us with a thousand per cent. additions, that it is fairly entitled to examination. The leading ideas of Dr. Jennings is, that impaired health, or disease, is not wrong but right action; that is, the best that nature can institute under the circumstances. There are many original

George R. Graham, editor and proprietor.

Embellishments.—The Troubadour; an Assiniboin Lodge-a splendid engraving; Paris Fash-

Among the contributors to this number, we note Simms, Hosmer, Neal, Cooper, and other authors of repute.

In the prospectus for 1848 the editor announces the names of the following contributors: W. C.

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The terms are-1 copy, \$3 per annum. 2 do. \$5 do. 5 do. \$10 do.

11 do. \$20 per annum, and one copy gratis to the postmaster or other person

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. November 13th. E. Littell & Co. Boston.

Contents.—Historical Notices of Psalmody; the Beautiful Maniac; the Portrait; the Sexton's Hero; Kendall's Letters from Mexico; Santa Anna and his designs. Scraps, Poetry, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The annual Election of Massachusetts took place on the 8th instant. The Whigs-notwithstanding the decision in their State Convention not to commit themselves unreservedly to the support of the Wilmot Proviso, and of men who favored that measure-in most of their county meetings took far higher ground than usual on the subject of Slavery, and the war for its extension. The Democrats quoted against the Whigs the proclamation of Governor Briggs, calling, in the name of patriotism, for "volunteers" for the war, and Daniel Webster's speech to the soldiers at Philadelphia; and, accusing their opponents of hypocrisy and double dealing, gloried in their own open and shameless advocacy of the conquest of Mexico, and their reckless disregard of the interests of Freedom. The result of the vote shows that Governor Briggs is re-elected by nearly 2,000 majority over both the other candidates. The vote for SEWALL (Liberty) and for the Native American candidate is about 12,000. As near as can now be ascertained, our vote has fallen off slightly from last year, and will probably not exceed 9,000. This, however, is not owing to any defection on the part of Liberty voters-few or no instances are known of the return of any to the old parties, while, on the other hand, there have been many and considerable accessions to their ranks during the past year. Had the full Liberty vote been polled, it would have numbered from 12,000 to 15,000. The next election will call Zurich out our entire strength, and add to it, as we con- Zug fidently trust, thousands of honest Whigs and Berne Democrats, who, disgusted with the slavery-conciliatory policy of their parties, will take their stand with us for that of Liberty. J. G. W.

MOVEMENTS IN THE SLAVE STATES,

We have before us papers and reports of pro ceedings on slavery among the citizens of Virginia, Kentucky, and Delaware, of the most cheering character. Next week we shall devote considerable space to them. A few items we must give in

The following account of a series of Anti-Slavery meetings in Wilmington, Delaware, we copy from the Blue Hen's Chicken, a paper whose tone on the question of slavery we have often admired: "ABOLITION AND REFORM MEETINGS.

"On Saturday last, afternoon and evening, very large Anti-Slavery meetings were held in the sa-loon of the Temperance Hall, in this city. Lu-cretia Mott, one of the oldest and most effective speakers in the United States, and her husband were in attendance, Miss Mary Grew, and Cyrus son and common sense of the people—of the evil and crime of slavery; the impropriety of keeping women in a state of ignorance and comparative degradation; of the evils of kingcraft, priestcraft, awcraft, and the other various establis blind and oppress the many, for the benefit of the few; and recommended education and a peaceful removal of these evils which afflict comparatively

mane, that even those who are not convinced are forced to admire their self-devotion to what they believe the best interest and happiness of the hu-man family. They were listened to by large, at-tentive, and orderly audiences, and, although no chairman or other officers were appointed, we have seldom seen better order observed. This is creditable to our orderly city, who recognise the re-publican principle, that those who differ from us have an equal right to be heard with ourselves; and that no man is bound to hear what displeases him."—Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken. We cut the following from the New York Tri-

"VIRGINIA DESTINED TO BE FREE

"The Norfolk Herald, alluding to a stateme in the Parkersburg (West Virgina) Gazette, that large numbers of citizens of the Old Dominion are leaving her territory for the Far West, says:

"Now, in this there is nothing that should cause regret in Virginia. Let those who are lured by the prospect of gain, or who really believe that they can better their condition by emigrating to the new States, follow their bent—and take their slaves along with them! The vacuum may cause a momentary weakness, but it will only be to re-cruit with two-fold vigor. The place of every slave will, in time, be filled by hardy, industrious, tax-paying, musket-bearing, freemen, of the right stuff to people a free State, which Virginia is destined to be, one of these days, and the sooner (consistently with reason) the better for her own

"Norfolk, remember, is on the Eastern Shore." The Weekly Herald, of Wellsburg, Virginia, has opened its columns to the discussion of Emancipation. We have laid by, for republication, in whole or in part, a long article in favor of decisive action against slavery, by a slaveholding correspondent of that journal.

The Richmond Whig, having received an address in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery, written by President Ruffner, of Washington Col-

lege, says: We have not yet had leisure to peruse it, and we therefore have reference to the peculiar na-ture of the subject itself, and to the circumstances of the times, rather than to his manner of treating

it, when we express our regret that Mr. R. has deemed it proper or necessary non to open its dis-

The Wellsburg (Va.) Herald replies: "As might be expected from 'Eastern Virginia,' they regret that 'Mr. Ruffner has deemed it proper and necessary now to open discussion upon a question of so much importance to their present system of retrograding. Now to open discussion. Now. 'The peculiar nature of the subject itself.' the giroundry of the subject itself.'

Now? 'The peculiar nature of the subject itself,' the circumstances of the times,' &c. 'Tis true there is something very peculiar about the subject, and there is also something in the circumstances of the times. East Virginia has the power in the Legislature. She has made heavy appropriations for Eastern improvements. She still wants the power, and she is now anxious for the improvements. These are the 'circumstances of the times.' The peculiar nature of the subject, it agitated in the West, may throw the balance of power west of the Blue Ridge. In that event, Mr. Ruffner's address would, to our friend of the Whig, lose its peculiarities.

""Non to open discussion.' Why fear this particular period! Is there anything peculiar in the inquiring West Virginian? Does he ask why it is that West Virginia' and still remains in the inquiring West Virginian? Does he ask why it is that West Virginia has the greatest number of white inhabitants, and still remains in the minority in the Legislature? Does he ask why it is that West Virginia does not receive her proportion of improvements, &c.; or does our Eastern friend see something peculiar in the probability of a Convention, on the census of 1850, that he so much fears the 'agitation of the mighty waters?'"

"Dr. Buffort? some the Kentucky Examiner."

"Dr. Ruffner," says the Kentucky Examiner, "is well known, personally or by character, through-out virginia and Kentucky, as an able divine of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the learned men of the South. With him are associated S. McD. Moore, John Letcher, David B. Curry, James G. Hamilton, George A. Baker, J. H. Lacy, John Echols, James R. Gordan, Jacob Fuller, jun., D. E. Moore, and John W. Fuller. All these are men of character, and nearly all of them we know to be slaveholders."

We intend to give extracts from his address.

vor, but he is welcome to do so, provided he and in accord with France, will interfere in the afhis co-laborers effect a just emancipation in Virginia. We are, or ought to be, far more anxious for the triumph of Freedom than of Self. In the Colonizationist for October, there is a letter from Mr. Kavanaugh, which gives a most encouraging view of Anti-Slavery prospects in

Kentucky. This, too, shall appear in our next The subjoined song, written by our friend, W.

and if the music is worthy of it, as we learn is, it is destined to a very wide popularity. OH. THINK NOT LESS I LOVE THEE

Oh, think not less I love thee, That our paths are parte 1 now— For the stars that burn above thee, Are not truer than my vow.
As the fragrance to the blossom,
As the moon unto the night,
Our love is to my bosom
Its sweetness and its light.

Oh, think not less I love thee,
That thy hand I thus resign—
In the heav'n that bends above thee,
I will claim thee yet as mine.
Through the vision of life's morning
Ever fitted one like thee—
And thou, life's lapse adorning,
Shalt hence that vision be.

Our old friend Gallagher graced the beginning of our volume with a poem: will he not shed glory over its closing ?-Ed. Era.

The probabilities of a civil war in Switzerland increase. It may be prevented by the intervention of the great Powers of Europe, but only by annihilating the real independence of the Cantons. A brief account of the Confederation, for the facts of which we are indebted to our London exchanges, may be of service to some of our read-

The territory of Switzerland contains 15,000 square miles, (half as many as South Carolina,) and is divided into twenty-two Cantons, with an aggregate population of 2,000,000, of which 800,000 are Catholics. The Diet or Parliament soo,000 are Catholics. The Diet or Parliament is hardly a deliberative body, being composed of delegates. from the Cantons, who are not electing the composed of the composed of delegates. The Diet or Parliament is hardly a deliberative body, being composed of doubt as to the practicability of the project, within those limits of expenditure which would secure ed by popular suffrage, but by the Great Council of each Canton. Their instructions are imperative, so that they simply register the will of the

The Executive Federal Government is called a Vorot, and is constituted by the State Councils of the Cantons of Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne, project has revived the idea, long since suggested. each in rotation.

Each Canton has the same legislative power or voice in the Diet. Thus, Zurich, Zug, Berne, and Uri, have each, one vote, though very uncqual in population and contributions. For exam

Population. Federal taxes. Federal troop 224,150 77,000f. 4,000 14,710 2,500f. 250 350,710 92,000 4,600 13,390 1,200 240 And so of the other Cantons. only," says Jerrold's Newspaper, " to imagine the

small Cantons uniting for a purpose, and we arrive at the result of a minority of 500,000 souls giving law to a majority of more than 1,500,000. No Swiss has the right of settlement out of the Canton in which he was born. "A native of Zurich cannot open a shop in Berne. Throughout the sium; and the French engineers are to construct Confederation there is not even a uniformity of coins, weights, and measures. Every Canton has its own custom-house; and the people are vexed with a variety of conflicting tolls and transit duties."

It is easy to see that such a Confederation must be very inefficient for all good purposes. Napoleon had aranged matters so as to foster the spirit of nationality, but the Congress of Vienna of 1815, set aside his acts, and forced upon the Confederation its present inconvenient and feeble sys-

Different opinions prevail in relation to the present difficulties in Switzerland, and the steps that have led to them. The following brief statement we extract from Jerrold's Newspaper: "Discontent soon arose from religious feelings.

No metropolitan bishop had been provided for Catholic Switzerland, and the nuncio of the Pope became the supreme head of that church, establishing himself at Lucerne. Then re-appeared the hated and dreaded Jesuits. In 1830-31, the aristocracy were completely overthrown. The people demanded a revision of the Federal Compact thrust upon them by the Allies, and this was agreed to in the Diet, by a majority of sixteen against five, but it has never been carried into effect. The Jesuits pursued their encroachments, and in 1841 the Grand Council of Lucanna deand, in 1844, the Grand Council of Lucerne decreed that the education of the clergy should be committed to the 'Fathers of the Society.' The Diet called on the authorities of Lucerne to expel the Jesuits. The demand was haughtily reused. Then was formed the SonderBund or SEPARATE League, including the seven Catholic Cantons—Lucerne, Fribourg, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwaiden, Zug, and Le Valais. It has a common treasury, and an army. This league is protected by Austria. The immense majority of Switzer-land, comprehending several Catholic Cantons, desire the expulsion of the Jesuits; but so long as the bayonets of absolutism are at the service of the Sonderbund, they will remain fomenting

liscord, and perhaps rendering civil war inevita The London Times says, "the question at issue, viewed in one light, is simply, whether the several Cantons shall retain their independent right of self-government in their own municipal affairs agreeably to the fundamental principle of the Confederation; or whether the Federal League shall be set aside for a sole and indivisible Republic, by the annihilation of the privileges and rights of the minor Cantons, and the subjection of all the Cantonal Governments to a central, overbearing despotism;" and it remarks, that some of its contemporaries have been "misled by their antipathy to the Jesuits, who are one of the pretexts of the contest, and by their suspicion of the Conservative Powers, to overlook altogether

the rights which are mainly concerned." The London Patriot charges the Times with ignorance or misrepresentation, and asserts that the whole of the disorders originate with the

Jesuits." The Jesuits are accused of an all-grasping ambition. Dr. Alexander, an English writer, says: "The entire extirpation of Protestantism, the complete triumph of ultra-montanism in the Roman Catholic church, the overthrow of political libcrty, and the appropriation by their order of the entire work of education—these are the objects for which the Jesuits of Switzerland are at present

which the Jesuits of Switzerland are at present devoting their vast resources and untiring ener-This may be true, but so long as they seek these objects by the use of moral means, they should be met in the same way. To what extent they have had recourse to other means, or whether

the same proposition; such was the change in public sentiment produced by the conduct of the Lucerne Government, and by the subsequent revolution or change of Government in the Canton of Vaud. Zurich and Berne did not support the proposal, not recognising the competency of the Diet to carry it into execution; but, in the strongest terms, they deprecated the introduction of the Jesuits into the presiding Canton, both on account of the character of the order, and also as being a direct aggravation of the two great sources of discord inherent in the Confederacy."

Both sides are now arming—one with a view to break up the League, and enforce the order of the Diet, the other for the purpose of resistance. Lord Minro, the British minister, as we learn from the Patriot, has had a conference at Lucerne, with the representatives of Switzerland, France, Austria, and Prussia, and his judgment is entirely favorable to the cause of the Federal majority. The following intelligence, brought by the steamer Washington, is the latest:

We intend to give extracts from his address.

"The Frankfort Journal of the 17th ultime announces "Abolitionists" with great fernounces that the three Northern Powers, acting supplied with all necessaries.

fairs of Switzerland. The intervention will be intrusted to Austria and France, and the other two Powers will aid and assist them. This extreme decision is not to be adopted until an appeal shall have been made to them by the Son-derbund. The Powers regard such an appeal not only as a justification for an intervention by virtue of the treaty of Vienna, but likewise as

"France is mingled in the preliminary disputes in consequence of her Government having agreed to supply arms, ammunition, and all other war-like supplies, to the Cantons of the Sonderbund. "On the 19th, the Diet was to discuss the draft of a proclamation and nominate the superior officers of the Federal staff. The military measures adopted by Berne had rendered the League more circumspect, and the last accounts from Frelamt, the Catholic district of Argau, Lucerne to induce its inhabitants to side with the League, had completely failed."

EUROPE AND ASIA-AN IMPORTANT PROJECT

We learn from the London Morning Herald of the 16th ultimo, that the project of uniting the from his most distinguished report. Speaking of Mediterranean and Red Sea is about to be exc- Captain Kearney, he says: cuted. The Viceroy of Egypt, having been baffled by the jealousies of the great European Powers, in his attempts to secure their co-operation in this great work, appealed to private enterprise and interest. The response has been satisfactory. A joint company of capitalists and merchants of London, Paris, and Vienna, has been formed, and their agents by this time have reached the theatre of projected operations. Mr. Stephenson represents the English interest, M. Talabot the French, and M. Negrelli, the Austrian. The following extract from the Morning Herald gives London, Paris, and Vienna, has been formed, a clear idea of the project :

"The purpose of the colossal project is to cut a ship canal between Suez and the ancient Pelusium, following very nearly the course of the ancient canal, the traces of which still exist on the isthmus. The projected canal is to have width and depth sufficient to float a first rate manof-war. A port will be constructed at Suez, and another at Pelusium. From the reports which have reached us, it appears that surveys have already the support of prudent capitalists. The chief doubt rested on the construction of the proposed port at Pelusium; but M. Negrelli has already made a survey, and estimates sufficiently exact to leave no fears on that head. The parties are, at

f a railway following the same route. It is not possible, however, that both projects may be alized, and that even with advantage to each mpossible. other. The works necessary to the one, will be equally available for the other; and every one conversant with engineering will perceive in how many ways each, in actual operation, may aid the other. It would be a glorious spectacle to behold those wonders of art and science—the loco-motive, the ship, the railway, and the canal, at work upon the sands and deserts that were for centuries untrodden, save by the pilgrim and the camel. Yet such a result may be far from remote.

"The company we refer to has been constituted for several months back, and has devoted its inquiries to the question between a railway and a canal. It has decided in favor of the latter. It is proposed to divide the execution of the works be een the engineers of the nations above named. The English engineer, Mr. Stephenson, is to con-M. Negrelli, is to take charge of the port of Pelu-

SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

According to the tables of valuation in Kentucky, the slaves numbered-

189,569 In 1840, the slave population, by the census, was 182,072. If the rate of increase should con-

tinue till 1850, as it was last year, the slave population of Kentucky will amount to more than 201,000 by the next census, showing an increase greater than for the ten years ending with 1840. the rapid growth of slavery among them a prospect to be contemplated with pleasure?

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

The Liberty Press, of Utica, New York, a Liberty paper conducted with sound sense and great consistency, in commencing its sixth volume,

"We tender to our patrons our most hearty thanks for their generosity to us, and the kind consideration which has been bestowed upon our humble efforts. Our list of permanent subscribers is now larger than it has ever been before, our weekly issue being over 3,000 copies. Our means of usefulness are therefore increased, and we trust our ability to give strength and interest to our sheet is also increased, as well by the experience of the past as ability to command able contributors to our columns.

"We make no change in the terms of our pa

per. Our list, if all paid, and all paid promptly would enable us to go forward free from embar-rassment; but, as it is, ours is not a money-mak-ing business, nor are we enabled to get along with-out struggling for the means to the end, the needout strugging to the man of the full to do a fair, honest thing. We invite all old subscribers to payup! We solicit of every friend of human liberty his interest in our behalf. The paper is cheap—\$1.25, in advance, and five copies for \$5, for a year."

DESPATCHES FROM GEN, SCOTT.

The long looked for despatches from Gen. Scott have arrived at last. The Union published, in its Saturday night's edition, two letters from him, detailing the operations of the army from the time it left Puebla, till the conclusion of the ar mistice, accompanied by reports from Generals Pillow, Quitman, Shields, Worth, Twiggs, Smith, and Colonel Harney. It is entirely unnecessary

to occupy our columns with them.

The same paper of Monday night furnishes letter from General Scott, dated September 18th, stating the operations after the breaking up o the armistice. The substance of the information thus officially given has long been in the posses sion of the public, so that it is unnecessary to en number our columns with these matters.

The General thus sums up the operations of the

army that led to the armistice. "It has in a single day, in many battles, often deteated 32,000 men; made about 3,000 prisoners, including eight generals (two of them ex-Presidents) and 205 other officers; killed or wounded 4,000 of all ranks—besides entire corps dispersed and dissolved; captured 37 pieces of ord-nance—more than trebling our siege train and field batteries—with a large number of small arms, a full supply of ammunition of every kind,

omy.
"Our loss amounts to 1,053, killed, 139, in cluding 16 officers; wounded, 876, with 60 officers. The greater number of the dead and disabled were of the highest worth. Those under treat-

have had recourse to other means, or whether they are justly chargeable with the first act of violence, we have not now the means of judging. But the hostility against them is deep and widespread. Many Catholics warmly sympathize with this, while many Protestants, though uncompromisingly opposed to them, have not approved of the coercive measures of the Diet. In the Diet of 1845, the London Patriot says:

"Ten Cantons and two half-Cantons voted for the same proposition; such was the change in public sentiment produced by the conduct of the Lucerne Government, and by the subsequent revelution or schemes of Government, the Canton work and the vectors of the post of honor.

"Ten Cantons and two half-Cantons voted for the same proposition; such was the change in public sentiment produced by the conduct of the Lucerne Government, and by the subsequent revelution or schemes of Government in the Canton.

"After so many victories, we might, with but little additional loss, have occupied the capital the same evening. But Mr. Trist, commissioner, &c., as well as myself, had been admonished by the best friends of peace—intelligent neutrals and some American residents—against precipitation; lest, by wantonly driving away the Government and others—dishonored—we might scatter the elements of peace, excite a spirit of national desperation, and thus indefinitely postpone the hope of accommodation. Deeply impressed with this danger, and remembering our mission—to conquer a peace—the army very cheerfully sacrificed to patriotism—to the great wish and want of our country—the eclat that would have followed an entrance, sword in hand, into a great capital. Willing to leave something to this Republic, of no immediate value to us, on which to rest her pride and to recover temper, I halted our victorious corps at the gates of the city, (at least for a time,) and have them now cantoned in the neighboring villages, where they are well sheltered and "After so many victories, we might, with but

"On the morning of the 21st, being about to take up battering or assaulting positions, to authorize me to summon the city to surrender, or to sign an armistice with a pledge to enter at once into negotiations for a peace, a mission came out to propose a truce. Rejecting its terms, I despatched my contemplated note to President Santa Anna, omitting the summons. The 22d, commissioners were appointed by the commanders of the two armies; the armistice was signed the 23d, and residentiates or conversed on the 24d.

and ratifications exchanged on the 24th.

"All matters in dispute between the two Governments have been thus happily turned over to their plenipotentiaries, who have now had several conferences, and with, I think, some hope of signing a tracty of peece?" ing a treaty of peace."

It is amusing to note the difference in the style of the several reports of the Generals. General Worth says, when speaking of his orders, "the order was given," &c. General Pillow says: " I gave orders"-"in obedience to my orders-" I despatched an officer"-and so on, so that the world might clearly understand that "I, Major General Pillow," was "alive and kicking" with tremendous power on the battle-field. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of an extract

"Seeing no field for the action of his fine squadron until the tete du pont was carried, I had held him in reserve. I then let him loose. Furious was his charge upon the retreating foe, dealing death with the unerring sabre, until he reached the very suburbs of the city, and drew from the enemy's tatteries at the garita a heavy and destructive five her which the gallant centain less tructive five. companies sustained severe losses in their rank

General Worth despatches the achievement no

uite so oratorically : "Colonel Harney, coming up at this instant with two squadrons of cavalry, was permitted to make a dash at the rear of the enemy's retiring forces. In the eager pursuit, the head of the column pressing on too closely, and disregarding, or not hearing, their commander's recall, came under fire of the battery, and suffered severely."

The following extract from General Scott's despatches of the 18th of September, sums up his force, his operations, and results, briefly, and is rendered somewhat piquant by the allusion to the reports published in the Union respecting the strength of his army: "This army has been more disgusted than sur

"This army has been more disgusted than surprised, that, by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington.

"Leaving, as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote, and Puebla, with much larger hospitals—and heig children week reluctantly. hospitals—and being obliged, most reluctantly, from the same cause, (general paucity of numbers.) to abandon Jalapa, we marched (August 7—10) from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file. This number includes the garrison of Jalapa,

and the 2,429 men brought up by Brigadier General Pierce, August 6. "At Contreros, Churubusco, &c., (August 20,) re had but 8,497 men engaged-after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, (our general depot.) the intermediate sick, and the dead; at the Molinos del Roy (September S) but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days (September 12 and 13) our whole operating force, after deducting, again, the recent killed, wounded, and sick, together with the garrison of Miscoac (the then general depot) and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180; and, finally, after deducting the new garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession (September 14) of this great capital with less than 6,000 men! And I reassert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in not one of those conflicts, was this army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers-in seve-

I recapitulate our losses since we arrived in the basin of Mexico: "August 19, 20.—Killed, 137, including 14 offi-cers. Wounded, 877, including 62 officers. Missing, (probably killed,) 38 rank and file. Total,

ral of them by a yet greater excess.

"September 8.—Killed, 116, including 9 offi-"September 12, 13, 14,—Killed, 130, including 10 officers. Wounded, 703, including 68 officers. Missing, 29 rank and file. Total, 862.

"Grand total of losses, 2,703, including 383

ficers.

"On the other hand, this small force has beaten, on the same occasions, in view of their capital, the whole Mexican army, of (at the beginning) thirdy-odd thousand men—posted, always, in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded, of that number, more than 7,000 officers and men; taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventh officers, including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been Presidents of this Republic; captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance, besides 57 wall pieces, 20,000 small arms, an immense quantity of shot, shells, powder, &c. "Of that enemy, once so formidable in numbers, appointments, artillery, &c., twenty-odd thousand have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving, as is known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering tents—the largest about 2,500—now wandering different directions, without magazines or a silitary chest, and living at free quarters upon

heir own people." The allusion to exaggerated reports, &c., i ertainly in bad taste. He might have corrected them, without betraying so much ill temper.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By arrivals at New Orleans, the entrance of General Lane into Puebla, with 3,000 men, is reorted. So says a despatch of Santa Anna. Major Gaines, Captains Clay, Heady, a Danley, Major Borland, Midshipman Rogers, and Kendall, of the Picayune, are coming home.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived a Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. Atlixco has been taken possession of by the

Americans. Santa Anna's force has nearly all deserted. Captain Walker was killed at the affair Huamantla, together with Captain Loyall, and

eighteen mounted Georgians. One or two duels had taken place at Vera

"The guerillas are on the road between Queretaro and the capital, and are plundering every raveller they meet.

"A letter dated the 12th ult., received at the capital from Queretaro, says Fena y Pena had just arrived, in company with a few deputies, making the total number in the capital about 50. It was thought, says the Star, endeavors would be readed at the capital about 50. e made, at once, to organize a Government, which would settle the question of peace or war. If a quorum of Congress could be assembled, the first question which would be brought up would be the Presidency. Almonte was spoken of as the candidate of the Puros and some of the Moderados, and Olaguibel, Governor of the State of Mexico, as the candidate of the opposing parties. Nearly all the officers of the dispersed army were at Queretaro, and, it is said, found it hard to ob-

infantry regiments was also killed the same night, and it was reported that two others were killed. "Earthquakes, says the North American of the 29th ult, are at the present time of very frequent occurrence in this beautiful country. A few days ago the village of Ocotla was totally destroyed. The Canton de la Barca has also suffered a severe shake, throwing down houses and the tower of the principal church."

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER NEW

The French steam packet New York put into Newport on Friday morning, bound to New York, short of coal, not having more than one ton when she came to anchor in that harbor.

She sailed the same day from Havre that the Washington did from Southampton, and of course brings no later English news, but later dates from France.

France.
We do not find much of interest, beyond what We do not find much of linerest, beyond what relates to Italy and Switzerland.

The pressure upon the money market in Paris exhibited nothing like the severity that existed in London, and everything was having a more fa-vorable aspect.

The Government had seized Le National newspaper at Paris, though on what ground is not ap-

Pope Pius IX has promulgated a decree establishing a Council of State, agreeable to the design expressed by the Pope in his famous circular of April the 19th. He declares such a Council to have been in former times the also design to be a council to have been in former times the glory of the States of the Holy See; and that when the Pontifical Government is enriched by such an institution, and has the aid of those honored with the suffrages of the provinces, the public administration will be more vigorously executed, and give to the Govnore vigorously executed, and give to the Gov-ernment the practical character which his Holi-ness desires it should have.

In Tuscany, the punishment of death had been abolished by proclamation of the Grand Duke.

The accounts respecting the negotiations with Austria do not appear so favorably as by former advices. It is said, that by addressing himself di-rectly to the Emperor of Austria, the Pope has retarded rather than advanced negotiation.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss Diet met at Berne on the 18th October, to discuss the means of carrying into ex-ecution the vote of the Diet on the 20th of July. conciliatory spirit was shown by all parties. Supplies of cannon, muskets, and ammunition, furnished by the French Government, are pouring into the Cantons of the Jesuit League, or nderbund." The Protestant Cantons are all flying to arms, and late accounts say hostilitie ad commenced between the two armies.

A rumor of hostilities having already commenced ed on the banks of Lake Neufchatel was current,

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

According to the New York Tribune, the result of the New Jersey election foots up as fol-

Wright, W. Haines, D. Stratton, W. Thompson, D. 32,251 34,765 37,949 36,599 Majority for Haines, 2,514; for Stratton, 1,359. MASSACHUSETTS. The aggregate vote for Governor in Massachu-

etts, in all the towns except five small towns, is s follows: "Briggs, 53,518; Cushing, 39,257; others, Briggs over Cushing, 14,261.

"Briggs's clear majority, 2,205!
"Majority in the State against Cushing, 25,606." The Democratic popular vote has increased since last year.

COL. FREMONT'S TRIAL

The trial of Col. Fremont is still in progress General Kearny has been under examination nearly two weeks.

The testimony and documents published con firms what we never doubted, the assumption that one of the objects of the war was, the possession of California.

ANOTHER.

"The result is a proof of the value of the labors of American theology and of the third political party. Of a theology in full communion with the reverend men-stealers of the South, and of a party who supported for Vice President a man (the late Mr. Morris) opposed to the repeal of the black laws of Ohio, which showed no earnest opposition to the annexation of Texas, and which goes for the larceny of the whole of Mexico

by piecemeal."—Liberator. We knew Mr. Morris personally many years better far than Q. or any of his informers; and we know that he was in favor of the repeal of the black laws of Ohio. And so Q. asserted that the Cleveland Plaindealer, (a long established, thoroughgoing Democratic paper,) was "a Third Party paper." The readers of the Liberator who are subscribers to the Era, will learn what credit to attach to the statements of that person.

For the National Era-THE NATIONAL ADDRESS.

DR. BAILEY: When the "Address to the Pec ple of the United States" was published by the "Southern and Western Liberty Convention," held at Cincinnati, in 1845, I felt that it was a at of great merit, and that its wi ingly, after preparing what I thought would add to its interest and effect, a series of statistical notes as proofs of its assertions, I had it stereo-typed at my own expense, that it might be sold at the actual cost of printing and paper-\$10 a thou-

About 18,000 have now been sold, but before the next election 200,000 at least ought to be dis-tributed by Liberty men everywhere. Will they not do it? Can they have a better or a cheaper not do it? Can they have a better or a cheaper document?—a pamphlet of sixteen large octavo pages, double columns, for one cent!

Orders for it, at \$10 a thousand, or for a hundred at the same rate, enclosing the money, may

be addressed to me, personally, at this city, and they will be promptly attended to.

This address is as good now as it was when first published, and will continue to be good as long as slavery exists—and after. There is nothing local in its character, but it is as well calculated for the attitute of Kentucky as of Maine. It is truly NATIONAL. Again, I ask, will not efforts be made to give it a wide circulation before the fall of

All orders should state particularly by what mode of conveyance they may be sent.

C. D. CLEVELAND. Philadelphia, November 9, 1847.

For the National Era. RUGGLES'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. EDITOR: My object in requesting you to insert in your columns the following statement is twofold: 1. The cure performed is remarkable The Rev. P. Williston is a highly respectable Congregational minister, and has been known to me for a long period. I saw him at the establishment, and must confess that, considering his advanced age and the condition of his limb, it appeared very doubtful whether he would de-rive the benefit his experienced and sanguino physician expected. 2. Dr. Ruggles, now one of the most skilful practitioners in his line, is a man of color, a native American, though of unadulte ated ebony hue. He is at the head of the estab lishment, with assistants, male and female, all white. I believe. He is popular and successful

and deservedly esteemed. From the Chronotype. From the Chronotype.

Hydropathy.—We have heretofore called the attention of our readers to the Water Cure Establishment of Dr. Ruggles, in Northampton, and take pleasure in copying, from the Hampshire Herald, the following very remarkable testimony to his skill and success. The Doctor, as our readers already know, is blind. He was not regularly educated to the profession, but is a man of native good serges and a strong inquiring mind. By the acsense, and a strong, inquiring mind. By the ac-tivity of his mind his eyesight became impaired, and in his efforts to reclaim it, having suffered much of many physicians, he became totally blind. Yet he availed himself of this greatest of earthly losses to acquire a medical education, both new in its mode and wonderful in its results. He employs that delicacy of touch, which it is well known the intelligent blind always acquire, to judge of the electrical state of the skin, and upon the knowledge which this gives him of the action and obstructions of the vital functions, he proceeds in his water treatment. Whatever may be thought tain subsistence.

"The military force at Queretaro consisted of about 1,000 cavalry and infantry, with six pieces of artillery from Guadalajara, under the command of General Heredia.

"The Star is assured by a Mexican that the cathedral of Guadalajara had been attacked by the party opposing the church. The Star thinks there is something important and 'deep-rooted' in this.

"The Star of the 16th says the assassination of American soldiers by the Mexicans had again commenced—Sergeant Sutliffe, of the rifles, was killed the night before. A private of one of the infantry regiments was also killed the same night,

sons the past year, who have consulted him with regard to their cases, independent of those connected with his Cure.

"Mr. Ruggles's Water Cure.—Having experienced substantial benefit from the Cold Water system, as practiced at the Northampton Water Cure, by Dr. David Ruggles, and believing that it may be interesting to others who may be afflicted, I have thought it due to the cause to request that you would favor me with a place in your paper, to make a brief statement of my case. I am 84 years of age, and, with the exception of a lameness in my right leg, which was caused by an injury about forty years ago, I have enjoyed a greater degree of health than has fallen to the lot of most men. For seven years after this injury I was obliged to use two crutches, but by degrees my lameness decreased, so that I was finally enabled, with the aid of one staff, to walk comfortably a mile or two at a time. Abouttwo years ago, however, without any apparent cause, other than

until I was almost confined to my house, and my | pily, Dr. Awl heard the clutter, and released the leg, in addition to the swelling and inflammation, assumed a dark purplish color from the knee to the ankle; the skin was almost dead, and it appeared on the point of breaking out into a run-ring sore, and I was instructed by my physicians to use palliatives, as it was believed nothin ther could be done than to render me co ble. These bad symptoms began to make their appearance above the knee, and assumed a more serious aspect, affecting my general health and appetite. In this condition, I was persuaded to consult Dr. Ruggles, in relation to the adaptedness of the Water Cure in my case. After a careful examination of my limb and the attending symptoms, by his peculiar method, he expressed his belief that water would relieve me. I immediately placed myself under his care, and in less than eight weeks was entirely relieved of all pain and inflammation, and every other bad symptom, and was able to walk comfortably from three to four miles daily, with no other aid than one staff, as It is now about two months since I left the Cure, and I am still improving in strength and general health, so that I have within the past

week walked two miles at one time.

"PAYSON WILLISTON. " Easthampton, Oct. 25, 1847."

From the National Whig. LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 16-2 P. M. We have news from Santa Fe to the 17th of

September.

At a fandango, on the 15th of September, a difficulty occurred, between a Mr. Bolt and a private in Captain Garnel's company. The former was The health of the troops was good. The inhabitants were becoming reconciled to.

and pleased with, our Government.

The Indians at Taos were committing murders and robberies

The discipline of our troops had been restored. No American soldiers were either at Chihuahua or El Passo.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11, 1847. MY DEAR SIR: The Circuit Court of the United States is in session at this place, and there is, as usual, a gathering of lawyers, suitors, witnesses, and spectators. Besides these, there are a few editors and politicians, who come together to feel the pulse of their unfortunate patient, the public. Among the most conspicuous personages are, the

eminent Circuit Judge McLean, Mr. ex-Secretary Ewing, and Mr. Senator Corwin. There are some interesting cases for trial, or which the one which excites most interest is that of Peter Driskell, a slaveholder, of Mason county, Kentucky, against Francis D. Parish, whom you know as a prominent lawyer and a zealous friend of liberty, in the Northern part of this State. Parish is charged with harboring and concealing certain fugitive slaves of Driskell, and with unlawfully obstructing their arrest. Messrs. Henry Stanbery and James H. Thompson appear for Driskell. The defence will be conducted by Messrs. S. P. Chase and John W. Andrews, with whom, probably, will be associated Mr. Senator

Among the questions which may be presented, s one in relation to the admissibility of testimony. The deposition of one of the alleged fugitive servants, who now lives in Canada, has been taken in behalf of the defendant, and may be offered. If Association took place on Thursday evening last, so, these questions will arise: "Is color a test of The attendance was quite fair, but there was an competency as a witness in the Circuit Court of evident lack of that enthusiasm which charactern behalf of the defendant, and may be offered. If so, these questions will arise: "Is color a test of the United States sitting in Ohio? If the State law which excludes blacks and mulattoes from the witness box can be at all a rule of evidence in the Circuit Court is that law constitutional ?" Driskell has also brought suits against defendants residing in Brown county, on the Ohio river, for harboring and obstruction, as well as against Parish, residing on the lake, and it is somewhat

urious that a principal witness relied on by him n the river cases is a colored person. I intend, if I can, to furnish you some account of the trial and results of the lake cases. The

November term, a year hence.

There is a good deal of speculation afloat in during the evening consisted of an address by Dr. politics. I do not think that Mr. Corwin's friends have any serious expectations that he will be the Whig nominee. Judge McLean's friends are more sanguine, and, perhaps, with better reason. Consistently with his judicial opinions, Judge McLean most occupy strong ground against the extension of slavery. This is a clear inference from the opinions expressed by him from the Bench in the Mississippi and other cases. His view is understood to be this. Slavery being a local and municipal institution, incapable of being a were very properly reminded of how much would cal and municipal institution, incapable of being established or continued without the sanction or positive law, and the Government of the United States being incompetent, for want of constitu-tional power, to make any law establishing or sanctioning the system, it follows that slavery cannot constitutionally be introduced into any territory of the United States where it does not exist at the time of acquisition, either by the Government directly, or by the Territorial Legislature, with the sanction of the Government; and that a resolution of Congress declaring this rule is all that is needed to secure the new territory against its introduction. In other words, the Wilmot Proviso, so far as new territory already

without Provise, so har as new territory already free is concerned, is in the Constitution, and consequently Law from the moment of acquisition; and the only effect of a resolution of Congress affirming the principle, is to declare that law.

This view, in my judgment, is at once most important and sound. It is the same as that recently advanced by some Southern writers, and is more conciliatory than a positive enactment, regarding the Constitution as neutral on the question. It does not go so far as it might, I think, and still remain incontrovertible. It seems to me clear, beyond a reasonable doubt, that slavery never had and never could have a constitutional existence in any territory of the United States or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government. Still, however, the po-sition sanctioned by Judge McLean is exceedingly important, as it creets an impassable barrier to the further extension of slavery on the American continent, and presents a platform on which all the opponents of such extension can stand to-gether. And, this position once gained, the ad-vance to other and higher ones will be compara-

In company with a number of gentlemen, I visited the Lunatic Asylum to-day. It has been greatly enlarged, and now covers a vast area. It contains three hundred and thirty patients, all Ohioans, and there are numerous applications for admission which cannot be granted. During the last year, one hundred and eighty patients have last yeur, one hundred and eighty patients have been admitted, of whom ninety—forty-five males and forty-five females—have been dismissed cured. I saw an old acquaintance, who did not recognise me, and was recognised by one young man whose father I have often met, though I never knew the young man himself. He claimed to own the whole property, and complained piteously of imprisonment on his own premises. One was a Bishop, and the kind superintendent had humored his delusion by furnishing him with a set of stems on which he could mount and deliver his exsteps on which he could mount and deliver his ex-hortations. Another had discovered the centre of the earth on a certain farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Another announced himself as "Tecumseh, the last of the Miamis." He could talk Indian, but his Indian was Dutch. It was sad to notice the infinite variety of insane de was sad to notice the infinite variety of insane de-lusions—the strange disorder of the wrecks of mind. But it was consoling to know that every comfort was provided for them that intelligent humanity could prepare; that their lot was alle-viated so far as alleviation was possible. God bless our noble State! She has cared for the poor and the suffering, the dumb, the deaf, the blind, the insane. Let her go on as she has begun. Let her not cease to devise liberal things. Let her her not cease to devise liberal things. Let her be just and generous to the peeled and oppressed blacks. Let her open wide the gates of knowledge to her whole population; and, renowned as she already is for faith in engagements, liberality in improvements, and humanity to her afflicted ones, her glory will brighten with a splendor of which she has now but faint conceptions.

As we came out of the last ward, some one remarked that one of our party was missing. He had taken another way to the reception room of visiters, but the circumstance gave occasion to the

visiters, but the circumstance gave occasion to the excellent superintendent, Dr. Awl, whose services and labors deserve the highest eulogy, to relate

and labors deserve the highest eulogy, to relate the following anecdote:

Some time ago, a party, composed principally of members of the Legislature, visited the Asylum. As they passed through the building, one of them, a new member, lingered in one of the wards, and was actually shut in. His companions had passed on and were out of sight, when he came to the door, and found it locked. He was alone with the insane! Luckily, they were not violent lunatics; but he did not know it, and was in great haste to get out. He pulled at the door, and thumped and bly a mile or two at a time. About two years ago, however, without any apparent cause, other than the infirmities of increasing age, my leg again troubled me. It became much inflamed and swollen, and at times painful. Exercise aggravated all these bad symptoms; and though I obtained the advice of various physicians, eminent in their profession, their appliances proved useless, and some of them injurious. My limb grew worse, some of them injurious. My limb grew worse, some of the means of the legislature, and they we gone off and left me in here, shouted the unfortunate law maker. "So am I," replied one of the insane, comfortingly, "and they served me just so." Hap-

poor man. Otherwise, so frightened was he, that another lunatic might have been added to the number of inmates, without the usual formalities of admission. Yours, truly,

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Petition for Freedom, and a Verdict for the Wronged-Non-agreement and Final Discharge of the Jury in the Conspiracy Case-Novel Aspects of the Case-Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association - Proceedings on the Occa-

Baltimore, November 15, 1847. To the Editor of the National Era:

It is my pleasure to report the success of another petition for freedom, which occupied several days, before Baltimore County Court. The petitioners were a mulatto woman and three children, who had been liberated by the will of Robert R. Richardson, jun., but were denied the precious boon thus bequeathed to them, "on the ground that they were not the property of the testator, but only in his possession at the time of his death. Able counsel were retained on both sides, Messrs. Addison and Steele appearing for the petitioners, and Messrs. Stewart and Norris for the claimants. The various points of law, as to what constitutes the ownership of slaves, were warmly contested, and some of the witnesses, particularly those testifying on the side of freedom, were subjected to unusually searching cross-examinations. The jury had the case under advisement a considerable space of time-quite sufficient to show that there was difficulty experienced by some of their minds-but justice finally triumphed. The result is the more worthy of notice from the fact that several of the jurymen were themselves slave-

holders.

It is gratifying to observe a growing disposition to do justice to the claimants of freedom, on the part of the judges of both our courts, as well as jurymen generally. I do not now recollect a single case, within the last two or three years, that has resulted adversely to the wronged, where there was anything like a legal basis for their claim, and suitable efforts were made to substantiate the same. This should be haited as a cheering sign of progress, showing, as it does, that shavery is losing its hold upon the general heart and

mind of Maryland!
The case of William S. Birch, on the charge of "conspiracy with Richard J. Turner, to de-fraud the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore," after being very ably argued by George R. Richardson, for the State, and Charles H. Pitts and William H. Schley, for the accused, was given to the jury morning, and were discharged. Thereupon, the Attorney General gave notice that he would proceed forthwith to empannel a new jury, and press the case to a regular issue, in case of the inability of the new jury to agree, and perhaps to ask for a change of venue to one of the counties! This case has created an excited interest, which this new turn will be calculated only to widen and deepen. There is a peculiarity in this trial which renders its issue one of extra importance The charge of "conspiracy," as the very word signifies, talls to the ground, in the event of either Birch or Turner being acquitted. Should Birch be convicted by the new jury, Turner will be tried in like manner; but, should he be acquitted, there will be no trial whatever of Turner.

of double interest is imparted to the investiga-The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library ized the earlier meetings of this noble institution. The report of the retiring President, Charles Bradenbaugh, was a very business-like document It gave a very encouraging view of the present condition and future prospects of the Association, and concluded by assuring its friends that it has continued steadily to advance from the first moment of its existence. Following the adoption of the report, there was passed, with great unanimity, a resolution highly complimentary to Mr. Bradenbaugh, and acknowledging the eminent services he has rendered the Association as its President, by re-election for the period of five river cases have been continued until the next years. Mr. B. responded very briefly, but fervently and chastely. The only further speaking were very properly reminded of how much would be expected from them, as the future men of action, and urged to prepare themselves for their responsibilities. If I know anything of the ten-dency of this Association, it is directly adverse to all such false notions of "national glory," as the influence of true intellectual culture ever must

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the Georgetown Advocate. Georgetown, D. C., November 16.
Wholesale Prices Current for Country Produce. Flour, \$5.75, at which holders are firm; corn meal, 63 a 65 cents; rye, 70 a 75 cents; white corn, 65 a 65 cents; yellow corn, 56 a 60 cents; oats, struck measure, 35 cents; oats, heaped measure, 45 a 50 cents; wheat, best parcels, \$1.20 to \$1.22.

ALEXANDRIA, November 16.

Prices of Produce from Wagons and Vessels. Maryland tobacce, \$2 a \$7' superfine flour, \$5.50 a \$5.62; family flour, \$6.50 a \$7; red wheat, \$1.20 a \$1.22; white wheat, \$1.25 a \$1.20; rye, 75 a \$0 cents; white corns; yellow corn, 65 a 70 cents; cats, 55 a 35 cents; corn meat, 65 a 70 cents; roll butter, 15 a 20 cents; firkin butter, 14 a 15 cents; pork, \$6.25 a \$5.50; new bacon, \$10.50 a \$11; lard, 10 cents.

RICHMOND, (VA.,) November 15.

Tobacco.—Little coming to market—demand limited—sales 100acco-Little coming to market—canada minted—sales it \$2 a \$6.50, and higher.

From:—Sales at \$5.75 a \$6.

From:—Sales at \$5.75 a \$6.

From:—Sales at \$5.75 a \$6.

From:—Sales at \$1.00.

Corn.—Old, 70 cents; new, none arriving, but would sell

PHILADELPHIA, November 16, 2 P. M. Genesee flour rates at \$6.06 1-4, and light sales, and Howard street goes slowly at \$6.31 i-4.

Prime white wheat, \$1.40, but little doing; prime red wheat, \$1.23 to \$1.31.

J. B. WHEATON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, keeps on constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of drugs and medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dye stuffs, window glass and putty, large glass for pictures, artists' prepared colors, artists' brushes, pencils, crayons, water colors, &c. Also, a few choice Groceries.
Corner of Broad and High streets, Columbus, Ohio.
Nov. 18.—5t

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

New Series of Reading Books, by Joshua Leavitt, author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Bookseller's Row, Boston, have in course of publication one of the most valuable and ciegant series of Keaders for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the educators of youth. They will be comprised in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or First Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages 18mo, elegantly illustrated

which have ever been oftered to the educators of youth. They will be compressed in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or Pirst Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages Ismo, elegandly intustrated with numerous designs by Mallory, printed on new type and superior paper, and bound in full cioth, with gits sides, making a serviceable, elegant, and attractive book for a child.

The Second Book, or Leavill's Elesy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for twenty years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work, with a new introduction. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its prodecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and git title, and is a volume of 180 pages limo. The Third Render is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but more advanced, intended nor older scholars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken, in the selection of pleees, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, dull, prosy, uninteresting text book. This volume is a 12mo of 240 pages, printed and bound in the best manner.

The Fourth Render is intended for the higher classes in common schools, and contains pieces of a still higher character than those in the preceding books. The author has studiously avoided the introduction into this volume of extracts from elaborate essays, speeches, dissertations, &c., and has aimed to meet the wants of the scholar in our common schools, This volume will be ready about the 1st September. The attention of teachers and school committees is particularly called to the elegand mad substantial style of this series of Readers, to the paper, printing, and blanding, and also rice of

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depo tinglan City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—If

J. HALL, No. 8 Entaw street, opposite the Entaw House Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29. CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by
May 6.—tf
J. LELAND MOORE,

THE NATIONAL ERA.

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS.

For the National Era. RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY PATTY LEE.

DREAMS AND TOKENS.

CHAPTER VIII. The dull cold rain of autumn had given place to the long sunshiny days of the Indian summer.
The squirrels were busy gathering in nuts for
the coming winter—the rabbits made themselves beds in the long white grass, and slept—and now and then a bee came forth and hummed, but not with the blithe hum of summer time, for a brief season, and retired again to its sweet, sweet home. In garden and forest the flowers were dead, unless t were that here and there a dry seedy sun er might be seen, that no longer "turned to her god when he set, the same look that she gave when he rose." And if I might venture an opinion, I should say the human heart is inclined to turn something less fondly toward its vanishing loves, notwithstanding the poet's assertion to the

We had two beautiful oxen, at the time of We had two beautiful oxen, at the time of which I write—not such mouse-colored ones as Rogers saw, "plowing up and down" in the fair fields of Italy, but equally handsome, I am sure. Well, this has nothing to do with what I am about to tell, only I remember they were bowing their patient necks beneath the heavy yoke, and Millie and I feeding them with the "bruised and wounded rind" of a pumpkin, and talking of the merriment we should have in the corn field—for we had secretly determined to be Ruths for that day, and glean. But all our pleasant plans van-ished like raindrops from the sand, before the— Patty and Millie! come in, both or you—that we presently heard. We neither said—what do you want? nor, I'll come! but, marvelling as to the

portent of the summons, went immediately.
Our toilet required brief delay, and with small parcel, which I, being the older, carried, we set off towards Mrs. Starks's, the tailoress of Summerville. Now. Mrs. Starks must have possessed wonderful intuitive perceptions, for she not only knew everybody, but everything which came within the range of her observation, which the way, was bounded by the suburbs of Sun n, which, by ville. She was very tall, and very lean, with coarse, black hair, streaked with gray, and very prominent cheek bones. Though not above forty at the time I write of, the loss of most of her teeth, and three deep wrinkles, that lay in parallel lines across her forehead, give her the appearance of being much older. Her dress was always or sable, for one of her husbands, I presume; but, as she had had five, it is difficult to However, as she often asserted positively that she was a drotted sight better off without any of them, it may be that she mourned for things in general. She used to pass a day at our house every now and again, and I was as much afraid of her as I would have been of the spirit from be-neath, for one of my juvenile misdemeanors was to steal her shears, when she was professionally engaged; whereupon, she never fai with cutting off my ears; and as hers were shears that are shears, as Charles Lamb would say, I was awfully afraid she might put her threat of hewn logs execution. Her house was containing only one room, and standing at the western extremity of our village. In the rear was a cabbage garden, and in front some "rosy bushes" and lilacs, or lalocs, as she called them. The windows were shaded with green papers and white musling and her trunting consistent for bedeted muslin, and her furniture consisted of a bedstead the posts of which stood on bricks, I know not, and I never knew, for what purpose—but the custom prevailed to a considerable extent formerly—a small looking-glass in a poplar frame, deeply stained, evidently the object of peculiar pride, as the wall where it hung was garnished with some two yards of paper of the gaudiest colors, and beneath it were suspended needle cushions of all sorts and sizes, some sprigs of asparagus, dry and faded, half a dozen skeins of thread, a huge silver watch, a memento of one of her deceased lords, and a pair of very small and very brigh scissors. A few old chairs and a small table com

pleted the furniture.
"Come in!" was the loud, clear response to our timid rap, and we entered accordingly. "Help yourselves to cheers, and sit down," she continued, without rising from the corner where she sat, with rd" on her knees, and a hot smoothing-iron in her hand. In the opposite corner, sat Mrs. Rony, the intimate friend of Mrs. Starks, and our entrance interrupted a very interesting colloquy, as appeared by the sequel.

hostess, looking at us so sternly that we almost trembled, and as she examined the parcel I presented, added, "a wescut for the old man Lee! I'll block it out when I get ready, and not before! None of your sass! she exclaimed, seeing we had not removed our bonnets; "off with them, and let's see how slick your wigs are! Now, just be as

aisy as you can for the matter of two hours, for I've got these overalls to finish for John Harry by three o'clock, to go to the raising—so keep still-mouthed, mind, i tell you!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Rony, looking up from her knitting, "you musn't disapint John, he's so dreadful tender-hearted. Why, don't you think the other day he went out to the barn, and cried like everything, because they laughed at him, amongst 'om, something about a new pair of pegamongst 'em, something about a new pair of pegged boots—I don't mind just what ?"
"No!" (said Mrs. Starks,) apparently resuming

a conversation in which our entrance had made an episode; "they needn't try to make me be-lieve there aint no such things; I know what I've seen with my own eyes. Didn't a half a dozen women of us, the night Aunt Lyddy died, see the shades of a black dog walk along right finents her high post bedstead?"
"Do tell!" exclaimed Mrs. Rony; "here, Patty,

honey, just turn the seam for me—my eyes blur so! Some things are always bad signs with me," and she resumed her knitting.

"I reckon," said the first speaker, "you've

heard Abby Hill tell about the ugly dream she had, the night before her father went crazy? I was a dreadful bad sign with her always to drea of a woman's bare feet. Well, she dreamed of woman's bare feet that night, and waked up al in a trimor, and she heard her father whisper and whuss to himself then, she said; and the next day he was clean crazy—delirious, as some calls it They had all the Doctors in the world, a most to him, but they never done him any good—and Abby said she never could get over that dream and how her father whispered and whussed, and she laid awake and heard him; and she said j seemed to her then as if something was going t happen; and she said the moon ris about mid ght, and shined just as bright!"

Verily, if the incident of the moonlight were

true, Abby Hill had sufficient data from which to anticipate some event fatal to her happiness.

"But," interposed Mrs. Rony, "I shouldn't think the whitering such a believe to see the second of the "But," interposed Mrs. Rony, "I shouldn't think the whispering such a bad sign—some folks do that, that aint crazy. Why, it was only the other day I heard Mrs. Jameson tell about 'Bill Gallagher's' doing a'most as bad as the old man Hill. Bill used to be right good company, Mrs. Jameson says, before he got a fool notion or writing poetry, and now he's no company for anybody—he just walks the floor of his chamber, and mutters to himself, she says half a day to a time?" mutters to himself, she says, half a day to a time." I must here be permitted to remark, that the complacent exterior of William D. Gallagher affords no index to this frightful imputation above recorded. However, my first impression of the poet was in part neutralized by hearing Mrs. Jameson herself say that "Bill" was turtle fond of flowers: but words cannot express the horror

of flowers; but words cannot express the horror I felt at the time I received my first impress a poet.
"She spoke, and the stranger's guise fell off,
And a phantom form stood there."

"I shall never forget a dream I had oncet," reman left me. I remember everything that happened the day before he set off, just as if it was yesterday. He came in—l'd just got up—for l'd been busy all day making overalls a good deal like these of John's; and l'd got up, I know, to red my dresser, and he came in the was a cupper you know dresser. busy all day making overalls a good deal like these of John's; and I'd got up, I know, to red my dresser, and he came in; he was a cupper, you know, but he didn't make barls often, he made mostly half-barls; well, he came in, and he stood up before the fire; it had been raining a little, and was dampish like, and his coat I know was buttoned up close—he had a fashion of wearing the blue one he got when we was married that way—he thought it set better. Well, he had that blue coat on, and it was buttoned up just as he always wore it, and he stood up before the fire—I'd got through with my dresser, and gone to make my bed, and he looked at me mournful as could be for a good while, but I was busy with my work, and didn't mind; and then, says he—and he turned right around and looked in the fire—says he, Eunice—he always called me Euny—it was a fashion he got into about the time we were married, for if you mind he wasn't hash like most men, but had regard always for a woman's feelings—but then he said, Eunice; and I looked up, for I wondered why he didn't say Euny, and he didn't say anything more for a'most a minute; and then, says he, 'I'm going to leave you in the morning!' If a thunderbolt had struck me, I couldn't have been worse skeert, for I just felt right away that he was going to an Ingen settlement."

Ingen settlement."

"Do tell!" exclaimed Mrs. Rony; "well, it's strange what curious feelings a body will have sometimes. I remember that summer my Emeline was a baby, I was dreadful skeary. One night I know I got skeered at a speckled fowl in a cherry tree. Lord help us, but I was wild a'most when I got in—and 'he' did laugh at me! But the dream, Mrs. Starks; what did you dream?"

"O yes," said that lady, "but just see how this thread knots; I guess John Harvy will wear these to a wedding instead of a raising! Here, Patty, sit up here, and wax my thread, you've nothing else to do!" It is needless to say that I obeyed, for very confident was I, that a refusal would bring my head to the block. Besides, I always found it pleasant to sit by the fire with good old folks, and let them tell me tales, and my curiosity was now wrought up to the highest pitch about the dream.

"Some folks count it had to dream of one thing and some of another," continued the oracle. "Now, with some it's an ugly dream to dream of oats in the sheaf; but with me, that is always a sign Fil the sheaf; but with me, that is always a sign I'll hear good news from some of my relations. But, as I was going to say, the night before he went away, I dreamed all night long the queerest things. I'd been up pretty late, mending up things for him, and after I got through I sat down by the fire, for I felt that bad it seemed as if I couldn't sleep no way at all. We'd had batter-cakes for supper, and the little crock I'd mixed them in stood in the corner, with my press-board laid over it, and there was a mackerel ngainst the other t, and there was a mackerel against the other amb, ready to brile for breakfast—I can see how it all looked, just as well! His things were hanging all about the fire-place, and it looked so lonesome, I tried my best to persuade him to put off his journey for a day or two, because the next day was Friday; but he wouldn't hear to me, and, to get rid of my teazing, went off to bed. So I sat there alone, and he kep snorin' so loud, it seem'd lonesome and bad to me; and I noticed, too, that the shadder of the mackerel on the jamb looked most like a coffin, and that made me have ugly oughts. At last, as the roosters began to cro for midnight, I thought, may be, I was borrowing trouble, and so I went to bed. I was determined he should have a good night's rest, and so I crep in carefully, but I hardly touched the pillow till I was asleep—though I felt flighty, and jumped two
or three times, and though I was falling, before I
was quite asleep. It seemed to me as if I was
with Betsey Rose—we used to be together when
we was girls a great deal, and always told each other all our secrets, and she was my waiter when I was married the first time. Well, I thought she was with me, and it seemed as if she had all her hair cut off; and it seemed as if we were walking up a great long hill, and Betsey, I thought, was telling me about a white heifer her father had given her the day she was eighteen; and just as we got a'most to the top of the hill, it seemed as f we saw a queer-looking old man with a big lub in his hand; and he started to chase us, i hought, and it seemed as if we couldn't run ; and ast as the old man got nearly up with us, I waked up, and I can tell you the daylight looked good."
"I'll dare say!" exclaimed Mrs. Rony; "and your old man never got back again, sure enough. Sorry enough was I, when Mrs. Starks, giving the finishing touch to John Harvy's trowsers, said she would block out that wescut in the twinkling

of a sheep's eye. "Say not 'tis vain! I tell thee some Are warned by a meteor light, Or a pale bird flitting calls them home, Or a voice on the winds by night!" For the National Era

THE SOLDIER'S LIFE. FRIEND BAILEY: I do not wish to intrude on your generosity, nor take up the space allotted in your valuable paper to able correspondence; but as some would-be military heroes, who have never exhibited any valor, except in killing a wild turkey or a gray squirrel, have taken offence at my comparison of a slave or convict's life with that of an American soldier's, I wish you would permit me to state one or two additional facts, in support

of my sssertion.

1st. It is a general rule with slaveholders to let their slaves have one day out of seven to themselves; but the soldier has no hour, day, or

themselves; but the soldier has no hour, day, or night, that he can call his own.

2d. It is also common with planters to give their slaves a holyday and a good dinner at the finishing of the different kinds of labor on the plantation. Now, I never knew but one good respectable dinner given to the soldiers; and I presume there never has been another, as the like occasion has pager taken place, that I know of. The ochas never taken place, that I know of. The occasion to which I allude was the time that President Monroe visited all the military stations in the United States. For weeks previous to the visit we were drilled and worked on fatigue, almost beyond endurance, so that we might be expert in the art of killing, and also have the forts, arsenals, and barracks, in the best possible state of defence and cleanliness. The day arrived, and, after a grand review, each company sat down by them-selves to dine. The citizens' houses and officers' quarters were ransacked for table furniture; the tables were covered with white linen, plates, knives, forks, tumblers, with plenty of fresh beef, mitted to taste anything until the officers had first viewed the tables. The President and suite came first; then Major General Brown and staff, with a great many other officers, among whom was the hero of Lundy's Lane, now head butcher

in the Mexican slaughter-house.

3d. It may be thought harsh language to say that our Government is exerting all its powers to rob a neighboring nation; but when a Government is exerting all its powers to rob a neighboring nation; ment can stoop so low as to rob its own soldiers, as in the case I am going to relate, I think the language is justifiable. In the year 1818 an order was issued from the War Department, that the pay of the rank and file should be eight dollars d ten cents per month, instead of five dollars, and non-commissioned officers in proportion; and, in consideration of the advance of pay, each man was to purchase his own clothing. During the first six months, the commissary was kept busy by the commanders of companies, making the men draw a great deal more clothing than was necessary, so that every man had a fuller knapsack than at any previous time. When this was done, a counter-order was issued from the War Depart-ment, reducing the pay to five dollars per month; ment, reducing the pay to five dollars per month; the result was, that very little pay was received by the men for a long time, being stopped for clothing, of which they had no need. The most of it had been so long in store, that it was good for nothing; but by this manceuvre the Government got off the moth-eaten clothing at first cost. If these few facts do not prove my first assertion, I know not what would. I wish those men tion, 1 know not what would. I wish those men who were so busy in circulating the coffin hand-bills a few years ago, would issue an enlarged edi-tion, not with seven coffins, but seventy gallowses, with seventy American soldiers hung on them,

and then buried like dogs, without coff Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio.

For the National Era.

A NEW MOVE. MR. EDITOR: In the Era of the 28th of Octo ber, is an article entitled "A New Move—The True Doctrine," in which you notice the communi-cation in the New York Tribune, and the editorial in the Cincinnati Gazette, denying the au-thority of Congress to establish slavery in any thority of Congress to establish slavery in any territory which we may acquire. This doctrine is not new. It was, until within the last five years, substantially the doctrine of John C. Calhoun, of Henry Clay, and of the whole South. In Congress and out of it, in speeches and in newspapers, Southern statesmen denied that Congress possessed any power over the subject of slavery. Mr. Clay in 1829 declared, that "Congress possessed no power in relation to domestic slavery. Mr. Clay in 1829 declared, that "Congress possessed no power in relation to domestic slavery, except as it relates to representation, taxation, and the return of fugitive slaves." So every Northern statesman said. And when Abolitionists asked Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Southern men and Northern men denounced them, as desiring to overturn the Constitution, by asking Congress to legislate on a subject over which they had no power. But when told that Congress had heretofore legislated to establish slavery there, and the petitions prayed that such laws might be repealed, and that Congress may cease to interfere with slavery, then gress may cease to interfere with slavery, then Southern men changed their doctrine, and insisted that Congress should bring in Texas, to strengthen slavery; and they now insist that Congress shall not prohibit it in any territory we may obtain. Neither the article in the Tribune, nor that in the Gazette, however, states very definitely what will constitute the control of the con

dements a strong cordon, designed, eventually, to that in the Gassetic, hoveres, states very default of the within the embraces of the French, by what will constitute a prohibition of slavery on such territory. On this subject if find the following sentiments put forth in a speech delivered at the last session of Congress, while the William of the tripit of the state of the provision of the constitution, and the critical provision of the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution of the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution of the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution, and, where a clause should be a strong to the constitution of the cons

ber of this body would meet me on this point, and hazard his reputation by avowing such doctrines. I should be delighted to hear him. On the contrary, I should be obliged to any man who will point me to the power which Congress possesses, under the Constitution, to repeal the law of Nature and of Nature's God—to take from man his right of self-defence, and make him the property

right of self-defence, and make him the property of his fellow man.

"If we possess the power to degrade one-half or two-thirds of the people, and convert them into property, and vest the title to them in the other portion of community, we may surely vest in one man, or in a larger number of men, the title to all the others. Sir, is such doctrine to be listened to be a province of the property o to in an American Congress? We hold 'that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of among which are the, hoerry, and the parameter happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are formed among men.' But it is now said that we have no constitutional power to form a government for such purposes in any territory which we possess, or which we may hereafter nequire. I think such doctrine will be heard with astonishment by the people of this Government, as well as by those of other nations. Our Revolution was entirely based upon those 'self-evident truths to which I have alluded, and our Government was founded on them. But we are now told that we have no right to legislate for freedom; that our legislative functions can only be exerted in ex-tending and increasing the curse of human bondage. God only knows what doctrines we shall ext be called to listen to."

For the National Era.

APPEAL TO THE SOUTH, Ho! brother of the sunny South,

It cometh from the mountain height,
Whence blazed the fire whose signal flame
Rallied New England to the fight,
And shone o'er Britons' rout and shame—
From Carolina's sea-bathed shore,
Whence Moultrie sent her sullen roar.

And, lo! the drooping boughs that bend On Vernon's mount of sacred rest, Move with the spirit of the dead, And murmur forth his soul's behest, "Let the oppressed slave go free!" Brother, it speaketh unto thee. It cometh from the mouldering walls Whereon our hero fathers stood, Whose very stones are sacred with The hallowed memory of their blood It speaketh, brother, unto thee, From every shrine of Liberty.

Rouse up your noble natures men Cast off the mantle of your sha And walk your fellow-men among, Conscious of having nobly given The blow a nation's chains hath riven

Ye class us, brothers, with your foes; Ye curse us with a bitter ban; But could ye read our Northern hearts, Ye'd find no other purpose, than The breaking of the captive's chain, The wiping out the captor's shane.

We would that we could spare the word That points your error and your crime; We do not east the burden from Our shoulders, which we throw on thine—The Morth hath borne the danning stain, The eankering rust of slavery's chain. Then, generous spirits of the South, Give unto us the cordial hand;

And let us pledge a solemn oath, On every altar of our land,

Orwell, Ohio, November, 1847. For the National Era

> SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS,-No. 1. BY AN OLD SETTLER.

It is known that, notwithstanding the "Act Congress" of 1787, organizing the Northwestern Territory, and the prohibitory clause in the Con-stitution of this State, that negro slavery still ex-ists to a limited extent in Illinois. It may be in-teresting to the readers of the National Era, and

cause of humanity and freedom, to learn how this anomaly came to exist.

how this anomaly came to exist.

There are two classes of the African race held to servitude in this State—

1. Those denominated "French slaves;"

2. Those called "indentured servants;" introduced and held in that relation by virtue of a law passed by the Territorial Government.

Our first object will be to trace the history and notice the condition of the French slaves, a nature of the claims by which they are held in

The country of Illinois was first discovered and explored by Europeans, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Trading posts, missions, and villages, were planted in several positions along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Of these were the ancient villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, where, it is understood, La Salle left trading

posts during his exploring tour down the Missis-sippl, in 1682. As early as 1673, Joliet, an enterprising trader from Canada, and Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, entered the Upper Mississippi, by way of the Wisconsin river, and proceeded down-ward in their canoes to the Arkansas. From this point they returned to Canada, by the way of the river and Lake Michigan. They described the country and rivers so accurately as to render it certain they made the discoveries attrib-uted to them.

Joliet lost all his papers on his return, and

yrote from memory. The particulars of this voyage and discovery may be found in Dr. Sparks's life of Marquette, in the tenth volume of the first series of his "Library of American Biography."

La Salla was the next explorer of the lower La Salle was the next explorer of the lowe Mississippi; and the first European, after D Sot's party, who discovered its mouth. Father Louis Hennepin, who was a priest of the Recollect order, was a voyager under La Salle; and, in 1680, with two Frenchmen and several Indians, passed down the Illinois, and up the Missisans, passed down the Illinois, and up the Missis-this means you do not change the opinions of sippi as far as the talls of St. Anthony, which he named. The party were detained by the Indians and practically, the expression has particular named. The party were detained by the Indians several weeks, and, after being released, made their way back to Canada by the Wisconsin. Hennepin went to Quebec, and sailed for France, where, three or four years after, he published an account of his travels and discoveries, under the title of a Description of Louisima. Thirteen years after the appearance of this work, and ten years after the death of La Salle, he published another, at Utrecht and Amsterdam, entitled a "New Discovery of a vast country situated in America, between New Mexico and the Frozen Ocean." In this work, he sets up a claim as the original and practically, the expression has particular reference to the military struggles of the country. In view of these, Decature could say, 'My country, may she be always right; but right or wrong, my country!' Military enthusiasm and renown, no doubt, had beclouded his moral vision. He spoke then the sentiment of the age, the deliberate co-rollary of his country. Is it not time to proclaim to obsolete? The sublime idea of the White party, and up the proclaim is not now whether slavery is an analysis of the country. tween New Mexico and the Frozen Ocean." In this work, he sets up a claim, as the original volume or and discoverer down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and gives many incidents we destruct the transfer of the first we destruct the firs the Gulf of Mexico, and gives many incidents and tolerably accurate descriptions of the country and people along its course. This boasted discovery is wholly fictitious. Hennepin never went below the mouth of the Illinois. The facts are these: Le Clercy, one of the missionaries in Canada, in 1691, published two volumes, containing a history of the labors of the missionaries in Canada, particularly those of the Recollects, and, in the second volume, introduces an account of the the second volume, introduces an account of the discoveries of La Salle. His materials were the manuscript letters of Father Zenobe, who accom-panied La Salle to the mouth of the Mississippi pamed La Saile to the mouth of the Mississippi, and of Father Awastase, who was with him dur-ing his last voyage to Texas, and stood by his side at the time of nis assassination. From Le Clercq, Hennepin copies paragraphs, and whole pages, and thus deceives the world about his pretended discoveries. His fiction book (The New Discovery) was translated into English, by which mean

Hennepin gained credit for his falsehood and plagiarisms amongst English readers.

It was a favorite project of La Salle to colonize the country on the lower Mississippi. From Illinois he returned to France. The certainty of a great inland water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to that of Mexico awakened the of St. Lawrence to that of Mexico awakened the surprise and ambition of the French Cabinet, and was the foundation of that policy, which was ultimately adopted, to extend round the English settlements a strong cordon, designed, eventually, to draw them within the embraces of the French Crown. Settlements had already been formed at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, near the Mississippi, and

Old Biloxi, situated at the mouth of the river Perdido, 12 miles west of Pensacola bay, where he erected a fort and mounted 12 pieces of ordnance. He made several voyages to France for supplies

and men.

The colonists consisted of two classes-The colonists consisted of two classes—those who were unaccustomed to manual labor, but who possessed enterprise, and expected to gather fortunes from the mines of gold and silver they expected to find, and trade with the Indians. The other class, by far most numerous, were poor and idle, and expected to live on the bounty of Government. In thirteen years, about 2,500 settlers arrived, and very few ever returned; yet, so great were the losses from sickness and vicious indulgences, that, in 1712, the colony of Louisiana contained only 400 whites and twenty negro slaves, tained only 400 whites and twenty negro slaves with 300 head of cattle.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. BRITISH AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The undersigned, as the Executive Committee of the above institution, in Dawn, Canada West, take pleasure in making known to the public its

progress and prospects.

Its benevolent design is extensively known to well-informed Anti-Slavery people, which is to favor with the blessings of education especially favor with the blessings of education especially favor with the blessings. though not exclusively, the colored population o Canada, upon the Industrial or Manual Lubor system. The public mind is too well enlightener

system. The public mind is too well enlightened to require from us any special pleading as to the necessity or utility of this system.

The Institution is admirably located, at the head of navigation on the Sydenham river, thirteen ribes. miles from its junction with the waters of the St. Clair, in the midst of a remarkably fertile district of country, sixty miles north-by-east from Detroit, which is the most prominent crossing place for colored emigration to Canada on the continent. In this section of Canada, within one day's trave of the Institution, there are not less than four thousand colored people, with few exceptions refugees from slavery. The Institution has attached to it 300 acres of first quality land, held by trustees, the original cost of which was eleven hundred dollars, when purchased, five years ago, but with buildings erected and improvements but, with buildings erected and improvement made, it is now worth as many thousands. Number of acres cleared, nearly 100. Buildings erected. seven. It commands the river for nearly half a mile, on both sides; and the centre of the tract is not more than half a mile from the flourishing village of Dresden, and but six miles from the survey for the Great Western Railroad

SECULAR ENTERPRISES. Two enterprising men of color, from North Carolina and Virgmia, have already erected a rope walk, and commenced manufacturing the best of cordage, with hemp of their own growing, upon the soil, which, for quality and quantity to the acre, is rarely surpassed in Ohio or Kentucky. This enterprise is no longer a doubtful experient. It is introducing a new era among the ment. It is introducing a new era among the colored hemp-growers from Kentucky and other

parts of the South.

A steam saw mill is being erected, to which is to be attached a grist mill and some other machinery, which is expected to be in operation by the first of January ensuing, at about \$3,000 cost, \$2,500 of which have been raised, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Josiah Henson, from a few rich men in Boston and vicinity, with the express understanding that, when put in successful operation, all the profits arising therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the cause of education. As the country is new, and the forests in the region abound with black walnut, of the most stately growth, and other valuable timber, it is confidently expected that it will operate advantageously to the cause for which it is now being erected, and greatly, if not wholly, diminish the necessity of

oliciting help from abroad.

A colored man, from South Carolina, who is an experienced and well-bred millwright, is the designer and master builder.

Two colored men, who are first rate blacksmiths.

Two colored men, who are first rate blacksmiths, (one of them an experienced engineer and engine builder,) are diligently at work making the boilers; an apartment for the engine, furnaces, &c., will be built of brick, in the most substantial manner, there being about 100,000 bricks on hand, which were made on the premises last year.

Without taking the premises last year.

Without taking to ourselves any praise, but rather giving thanks to the Father of Mercies, whence all our blessings flow, we are bold to say, that the Institution has already accomplished much good, and its prospects for usefulness are now brighter than at any former period.

Applications for admission are frequent; and, in all probability, not less than 80 scholars will

e received and instructed in the adult and juvenile departments the ensuing winter. Our enterprise in Dawn is evidently the dawning of hope for the injured race with which most of us are connected on the American continent. We have been favored the past summer with the presence of many distinguished visiters, white and colored, who, it called on, would cheerfully

add their testimony to our statements.
In conclusion, we would modestly ask assistanfrom such as have it in their power to give, and have the best interests of the refugees from slavery, and their children, at heart.

Trusting in the God of Heaven, and not in an arrow of the box workshowed is a result of the state.

arm of flesh, our watchword is ONWARD. W arm of flesh, our watchword is onward. We verily believe that help will come, and that right early; and that God will be glorified in the strengthening of our feeble hands, and the elevation of our afflicted race.

Peter B. Smith, Vincent Johnson, James Stump, Josian Henson, Thomas Green, George Carr, Executive Committee.

Dawn Mills, Canada West, October 4, 1847

Extract of a Letter.

"A word, by your permission, Friend Bailey, to the 'Native Farmer,' of Illinois. The motto, *Our country, right or wrong,' has a primary meaning, embracing a palpable absurdity. Would it not, then, be better to encounter the absurdity as presented, than to fix a new signification, as

and no farther, and here let the party waves be stayed, says the oracular man.

"The ultimatum of the Southern politician is, 'Slavery is the corner-stone of every well-defined and truly formed republican edifice.' Hence, you see, our positions and views of republicanism are various. Calling upon us to meet and controvert the views as intended, until the renovating influences of humanity and truther hall illuminate the world, which is our country, and our countrymen, which are all mankind. which are all mankind.

Extract of a Letter from Omar, N. Y.

Extract of a Letter from Omar, N. Y.

"I believe that a band of freemen can be found willing to embark for the South, to cultivate 20,000 acres of land with free labor. Let some one, or more, who are able, make the trial.

"I am pleased to learn that another Anti-Slavery paper is started in the slave States.

"Can you send me a specinea number of the paper spoken of in the Era, about to be published in the District of Columbia, representing the interests of the "peculiar institution?" With it, I think I can get subscribers to the Anti-Slavery cause."

We have welcomed it so cordially, we fear its projectors are getting out of heart .- Ed. Era.

n an equal footing of participation in its bene-

We suppose the Union will not contend that the General Government may not conquer and annex, on certain conditions, one-half or the whole of Mexico. It certainly has never quesioned the right to do so, whatever it may think of the expediency of such a policy. If this could be one constitutionally, would it be very unconsticutional to open a canal through which our ships of war might proceed in one-fifth the time it now takes them, to protect the ports of our new posssions? It is constitutional to establish a line of military posts to Oregon; to establish a mail to the mouth of the Columbia; to cut a road, if necessary, for the transportation of arms and troops to the Bay of St. Francisco; to send collectors by the way of Cape Horn to collect port charges on the Pacific. Would it be an alarming stretch of the Constitution to cut open a neck of land a few miles wide, whereby all these things ould be done at an immense saving of time and reasure to the Government, and so as to secure the integrity of our empire on the Pacific coast?

Vice President Dallas, in his letter on the roject of such a canal, does not seem to be troubed with such constitutional squeamishness. "The American people," he says, "in the event

of a speedy restoration of peace, will find them-selves in circumstances of extraordinary prosperty, which will enable them to afford, a TIONAL TREASURY, to appropriate for five years ve millions of dollars for the superior, or two illions for the inferior order of canal." If the Constitution can expand so as to take in the continent, surely it can make out to stretch

tself to the dimensions of measures required to naintain supremacy over it.

THE OMITTED CLAUSE.

THE OMITTED CLAUSE.

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, as drawn up by Jefferson, was a strong condemnation of the British King for consiving at and encouraging the African-slave trude; a condemnation that can well be applied to the American Government, which is now seeking to revive a similar commerce between the sheeve breedting States of the South and the free soil of California, &c. The following is the omitted clause, which was stricken out in compliance to South form, &c. The following is the omitted clause, which was stricken out in compliance to South Cardina and Georgia. For the particulars of that transaction, see Madison Papers, vol. 1, p. 233—Independent Democrac.

"The? (that is, the King of England) "has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurgements of correlature and convex againsts mature itself, volating its most of continuous and crew are against mature itself, volating its most of the continuous and convex againsts mature itself, volating its most of continuous and convex againsts mature itself, volating its most of continuous and convex againsts mature itself, volating its major and convex against mature was a proposed to the convex against mature was a proposed to the convex against mature was a proposed to the convex against mature and convex against mature

The subject was dropped. The miserable caitiff tarted new topics, and tried hard, we learn to re-over lost ground. He failed, of course. Every planter felt contempt for him, and one went so far as to show it. John Randolph expressed the Southern feeling, when describing this class of Northern men, as "Spawn, sir, spawn." They are time-servers at home, and lick-spittles abroad.

WESTERN VIRGINIA

In fourteen of the Western counties of Virginia, there were, according to the census of 1840, but 2,419 slaves. In Wheeling the slaves were as 1 to 80 of the whole population; in Winchester, they were as 1 to 6; and in Shepherdstown, as 1 7; while in Richmond and Norfolk, they wer A Western Virginian assures the editor of

A Western Virginian assures the editor of "The Examiner," that if it were left to the people to say, by counties, whether slavery should cease, that "to-morrow they would vote for freedom" west of the Blue Ridge.—Liberty Herald.

TRUE DOCTRINE

A thoroughly political Anti-Slavery man shall A thoroughly political Anti-Slavery man shall have our support, without regard to party. That Anti-Slavery, however, must be no sudden profession, put forth just before an election by a candidate. It must be such as is known and read by his constituents, without the application of the stomach-pump. George Bradburn, on one occasion, in reply to a man who said, "Oh! sir, you mistake; I am as much an Abolitionist as you are," nobly said, "I thank God, it is many years since I had to tell anybody I was an Abolitionist."

He that receives our support—and such is the the that receives our support—and such is the feeling of the Liberty men—must be free from the necessity of sounding his trumpet of notice. There are in all parties too few of such men. Their position is to be made out and defined. We shall support no man concerning whom the ques-tion needs to be raised by friends or enemies Will the Boston Whig take this ground ?- Ban or Gazette.

REFORMERS.

Bodics of reformers, both ecclesiastical and political, are always extremely difficult to be managed. There is a strong tendency in them to divide and disorganize. Freedom from old trammels once severed, the judgment goes whithersoever it will. Look at the innumerable sects of the Protestant church. The same spirit of independence runs through all the Liberty party, and will be developed from time to time. The memwill be developed from time to time. bers will fight well, as individuals, for objects they approve; but they are not mere partisans, nor will they be controlled, like a body of mercenary troops, always to do battle precisely in the form and manner that certain leaders might like to prescribe.—Signal of Liberty.

TO THE POINT.

One of the most powerful arguments which Anti-Wilmot Proviso men make, which they deem a clincher, is, that we have no just right to deem a clincher, is, that, we have no just right to deny to the settlers in any territory the privilege of making laws for themselves; that when they shall form a government of their own, it is their business, not the business of the nation, to say whether they shall have slaves or not. Well, supposing a majority of the settlers came from Europe, and prefer a monarchical government to a democracy: they have a right, then, if this reasoning be correct, to make themselves a king, and claim the protection of this Government in so

This last solicitation had the desired effect. The Duke went and lent him a helping hand. "And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think ye'll get for this

"Oh, dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure o' something, for the folks up by at the house are good to a' bodies."

As they approached the house, the Duke darted from the boy and entered by a different way. He

called a servant, and put a sovereign into his hand saying, "give that to the boy that has brought the cow." The Duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy.
"Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke

"A shilling," said the boy, "an' there's the hali it t'ye."

o' it t'ye."

"But you surely got more than a shilling," said the Duke.

"No," said the boy, with the utmost earnestness, "as sure's death that's a' I got—an' d'ye not

think it's a plenty?"
"I do not," said the Duke: "there must be some mistake, and as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you return I think I'll get you more." The boy consented—back they went—the Duke ang the bell, and ordered all the servants to be

ssembled.

"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling." "It was that chap there with the apron," pointing to the butler.
The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees.

and attempted an apology; but the Duke inter-rupted him, indignantly ordered him to give the by the sovereign, and quit his service instantly. "You have lost," said the Duke, "your money. your situation, and your character, by your covet-ousness; learn, henceforth, that honesty is the best policy."

The boy by this time recognised his assistant

in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there, and provided for at his own expense.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE "TIMES."

newspaper, edited by DUFF GREEN and published at the City of Washington.

will andress the judgment and patriotism of the north, as well as of the south. It will fearlessly expose the intrigues which have arrayed section against section, and seeks, by such means, to elevate unworthy men to office. It win show that the printing patronage, in the hands of the Executive and of Congress, is a corruption-fund endangering the public liberty, by poisoning the sources of public intelligence—it will suggest and enhorce a remedy. It will maintain the freedom of elections, and, as a consequence, oppose that usurpation called a "Auditonal Concention," giving a detailed account of its rice, progress, and tendency, embracing the names, and, as far as practicable, the personal and political history of persons who have been its members; showing the manner in which they have combined to distribute among themselves, their personal and political associates, connexions and dependants, the offices, jobs, contacts, and patronage of the Government. It will discuss the Mexican war, its origin and its consequences. It will review the annexation of Texas, showing that so far from being the cause of war with Mexico it prevented a war with England. It will prove that had our negotiations with Mexico been conducted with a desire to preserve peace, there would have been no war. It will probe the conduct of those who are justly responsible for the war, and inflict upon them the censure they deserve; but, in doing this, it will remember that although the war might have been avoided, the conduct of Mexico has been such that the honor of this country, and the interests of humanity, now require that Mexico be compelled to pay an indemnity for the past, and give guarantees for the nuture.

The Times will be Republican, holding members of Congress and the Executive responsible to the people as the legitimate source of power, acknowledging no further of the public welfare may dictate; and, with this view it will, at the proper time, and after due consultation, give an ardent and efficient support to the Presidential cand

P. S.—Editors wishing to exchange, are requested to ad P. S.—Editors wishing to exchange, are requested to ad

P. S.—Editors wishing to exchange, are requested to address "Times," Washington city. Persons wishing to air the circulation of the Times, are requested to obtain subscribers—

For a single paper - \$2 50 per annum, For five copies, - 10 00 , and send a list to the Editor.

PREE READING KOOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-

FREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.—The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all in addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, with the found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, fuceroidale, and Fro-Slavery, comprising, in all, flies of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be

Mashington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11.

WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

Aug. 26.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 26.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

D. R. JOHN KOSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner
of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227.
West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between is
and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.
April 22.

GREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Leach
Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, con-

Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, continues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical of Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed focase of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, in certed at from \$1.50 to \$3 cach. Whole sets of the best Teuth with swings and writtenia gunns inverted as a set of the continues. serted at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the best Teuth, with springs and antificial gums, inserted so as to be useful in masticating food, and worn without the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospherio principle, that will answer all the purposes of naturateeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve their of life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect case. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enabled to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well as by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injuring the jaw or much pain, 26 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.

the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.

WINDOW SHADES.—Gronge Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transporent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Bilm since their introduction into this country from Sturope. In addition to the Window Shades, he will aist continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. Hirappectually solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$25 aper pair.

stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$25 per pair.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. S. Eutaw street opposite the Eutaw House, Hallimore.—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Patterns for Castings made. Brands and Steneils cut to order Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Drawing.

DOBEKT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st. First door cast of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a se loct assortment of Cloths, Çassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer inding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

TOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counseller at Law. Of

out to him:

"I flimum, come here and gie's a han' wi' this beast."

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to Kere to Thomas H. Milug, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brotherefore, not to understand him, the Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cries, in a tone of apparent distress, "Come here, mun, an' help us, an' sure as ony thing I'll give you half I get?"

April 22—ly

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to Kere to Thomas H. Milug, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brotherefore, not to understand him, the Duke walking, Hon. J. W. Fagin, St. Louiz; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrence, burg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky. Jan."

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FOR years, the first and only house which has adhered to

Low Prices for Gentlemen's Clothing that widely known and universally celebrated Clothing Emporium,

OAK HALL—GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed, and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not any appreciated by the public, but to some extent approved by the Trade—at least so far as the imitation lately introduced give evidence of their approbation of the only true and serficed system, which insures to buyers every description of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING. AT THE VERY LOWEST SCALE OF PRICES AT THE VERY LOWEST SCALE OF PRICES!

The elegant display of goods at Simmons's Oak Hall, embracing the latest importations from London and Paris, are manufactured under his own personal superintendence and direction, and affords to gentlemen who would save upon old prices, full thirty to forty per cent. in the purchase of a good suit of clothes, well cut and well made, a complete opportunity of electing from the largest stock every variety of elegant Clothing and Dress Goods now in the United States, and which may be had by citizens and strangers; in addition to a sunerb assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. At lower rates than can be purchased at any other es-tablishment on the face of the globe, and at prices less than ever before offered, even at Simmons's, P. S. Wholesale traders, look to this. Thousands of dozens of Coats, Pants, Vests, and furnishing goods, cheep. OF Entrance at No. 32 Oak Hall, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, ann street, near the head of Merchant's Row, Boston. Nov. 4.—3m

MACEDON NURSERY.—Catalogues of this establish MACEDON NURSERY.—Catalogues of this establishment are now in readiness. The descriptions of the fruits, flowers, &c., are prepared with great care, from personal examination. Many new and excellent varieties have been proved, some of which are now offered for sale. The apple trees are of good size, and embrace a large number of the finest kinds. The pear trees are mostly small, but the selection of proved fruits is not surpassed by any other. The peach trees are beautiful, and present an admirable succession for ten weeks. Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Filberts, &c., mostly of good size. Hardy ever-blooming rossel a new thing under the sun. These roses are at the present moment exciting more interest among European fanciers than all other varieties. They are very large, double, and of brilliant colors. For detailed information, refer to the catalogue.

Milliant R. Shitth.

Macedon, Wayne co., N. Y., Uth mo, 1847. Oct. 28—3:

Macedon, Wayne co., N. Y., 10th mo, 1847. Oct. 28-3;
THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848, compiled by the THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848, compiled by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, contains, in addition to the usual calculations, astronomical tables, &co., a great variety of important facts and statistics, bearing directly upon the subject of slavery, act to be found in any other publication, and prepared with special reference to the present position of the question in this country. In the confident expectation of a large demand, the work has been handsomely stereotyped, and printed on good paper; and, to secure its extensive circulation, the wholesale price has been fixed at the following reduced rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at \$30 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$1.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, and designate the mode of conveyance by which they are to be forwarded. Post office stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

The friends of universal enancipation are carnestly called upon to aid in giving this valuable Auti-Slavery document a circulation commensurate with its merits, and its peculiar adaptation to the present state of things in this country.

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NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Siavery Depository, 22 Sprace Mereet, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texus, Mexico, and part of the United State; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Kevolution in Hayt. Price 75 cents.

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New Tructs, at eighty cents per hundred.

No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital. No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

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July 22.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGGUERNEAN GALLERY

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus he most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatu wer exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand

A large assortment of aphasica and took arways on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street;
Boston, 75 Court and 86 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 226 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscript ber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cockeroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand cost, and of good metal and finish; and be will furnish all kinds of Pinters' Materials of the best and be will furnish all kinds of Pinters' Materials of the best

quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber. Jan. 7. ROBERT TAYLOR A MERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY RE
PORTER.—The subscribers to this monthly paper ar A MERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY RE A PORTER.—The subscribers to this monthly paper are informed that its publication was suspended on account o the illness of the editor, Rev. A. A. Phelps, and his absence in the West indies. Should the Reporter be resumed, sub-scribers who have paid in advance will be supplied; and it this is not done, the money will be refunded, on application to the Business Agent of the Society, WILLIAM HARNED,

Aug. 12. WILLIAM HARNED,
22 Spruce street, New York
WISS AUGUSTA M. BILLING, baying taken a room on Ninth street, near E, intends to open a school on the first Monday in September, for the thorough instruction of Misses in all the branches of an English education.

Miss B. will also, if required, give lessons in the Latin and French languages.

Her terms for English alone are from \$4 to \$8; for the

Her terms for English alone are from §4 to §8; for the other languages there will be an additional charge. Sept. 16.—tf

M. BOYS, Amherst, Massuchusetts; Rev. J. A. Nasherst, Boys, Amherst, Massuchusetts; Rev. J. A. Nasherst, Massuchusetts and Welnesday, November 3, and will continue till April on Welnesday, November 3, and will continue till April

plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal, at Amherst, Mass.

Sept. 16—8t

A GENCY for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims before Congress and the dinerent Departments of Government—Pensions, Bounty Lands, Balances of Pay due Officers and Soldiers, Damages, &c.

Sept. 2.

S. A PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

TREES.—Commercial Garden and Nursery of Parsons of Co., Flushing, near New York.—This establishment one overs an area of more than seventy acres, and the preprietors are enabled to furnish, on the most reasonable terms, every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Strubs, Roses, Vines, &c. Durlag the past year, their collection has been enriched by many novelties from Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of amateurs. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. Catalogues furnished gratis, on application by mail to the proprietors, or personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

Sept. 16.—St.

M'ROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decidedly in its previous leaves and successions.

dealy in its praise. I have used it on wood of different groun the common or native to the full-blood inerino, if process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better art to, 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights. If for sale by THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer 2 Websertows (University of the content of the THOMAS EDIER 1, 22 The Month of the Marcian and Foreign Removal.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary Association, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Fublications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce street, New York, where all persons having business with either of the Societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are respectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Office Agent.

State office, should be directed as above.

New York, May 17, 1847.

New York, May 17, 1847.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia, over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

VILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Decis for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, officers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodists Book concerns.

Jan. 7.

VILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up statics in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the protession, or all kinds, punchally attended to.

Jan. 28.

cours's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the protession, of all kinds, punetually attended to.

CENTRAL AGENUY for the sale of Anti-Stavery Publiber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society, would inform the subscription of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Tauvra, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citisens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities aforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Pepository will be suitably appreciated and improved. It is not deemed beat to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphiets, Tracts, Lugravings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Miemoir of Kev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Broomes; Narrative of Lewis and Militon Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Alvan Stewar's Argument; Wimona, the Brown Maid of the South; the American Board and Slave holding, by Kev. W. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1847; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Humsm Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himselt with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specifying how the parcel may be sent, will be promptly attended to